The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Quite a distinct shock of earthquake was felt at Cairo yesterday afternoon.

—The Government yesterday awarded $1,000,000 gold at from 109 49-100 to 109 89-100.

—Bowdoin College has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati.

—The death of Tracy B. Johnson, one of the oldest members of the Chicago Board of Trade, is announced.

—The damage to Lock 21 in the Welland canal has been repaired, and navigation resumed. A large fleet is in the canal.

—A fire in Chelsea, a suburb of Memphis, on Wednesday evening destroyed several frame houses. Loss, $9,000; insurance $4,700.

—There was a hurricane at Grand Junction, Tenn., on Wednesday night, prostrating telegraph wires and doing considerable damage to forests and fences.

—The tug Golden City ran down a scow at the mouth of the Buffalo river last Wednesday night. A blind man named Joshua E. Sheldon, his wife and son were drowned.

—The Republican journals of Paris consider that Wednesday's proceedings of the Assembly demonstrates the powerlessness of that body, and declare that dissolution is the only remedy for the unsettled political situation.

—The British steamer Tartar arrived last night from Sydney. On the morning of June 23d she struck on Coral Reef, and had to throw overboard a large quantity of coal. The ship floated off safely on the morning of the 24th. She sustained but little damage.

—In the matter of the Union Pacific Railroad and the petition for its bankruptcy, notice was yesterday filed in the United States Circuit Court in Boston of the withdrawal by the petitioning creditor of his appeal from the adverse decision of Judge Lowell, thus ending the case in favor of the road.

—A letter from Havana says that Manuel Calvo has again gone to Spain. He is deputized to arrange, if he can, for a re-opening of the Port of Macas to the coolie trade. Another errand of Calvo, it is said, is to pave the way for the new Captain General, and it is also reported that he is to use his influence in Madrid toward getting ten thousand soldiers sent out.

—Seven boys were struck by lightning during a severe thunder and rain storm at Indianapolis, on Thursday, at the entrance of the gate of the trotting park. One of them, a lad of ten years, named Johnny Shay, was killed outright. The others are severely injured, but will recover. The boys were climbing the fence at the time, immediately under the telegraph wires connecting the park.

—Telegraphic advices from Fort Laramie state that the reports received from Spotted Tail's agency say that seventy-five lodges of Ogallalas, under Black Twin, are moving toward that place, and that the Uncapapas and the Minne Conjors are moving across the Yellowstone river. The Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are camped on the headwaters of the Big Horn river, near Big Horn mountain.

—During a game of base ball in the suburbs of Memphis on Wednesday evening, a negro man, who was in the way of Peter Meath, the catcher, was ordered out of the way, to which he responded with an oath, and drawing a pistol fired at Meath, who ran to his coat, and getting a pistol, returned the fire. Some half dozen shots were fired in the melee that ensued, the negro firing at other members of the club. Finally he was shot in the back, and then been terribly.

—A dispatch from Fon Du Lac, Wis., gives further particulars of the murder of his wife by Thos. Loftus at Gravesville, Calumet county, on Wednesday afternoon. Loftus crept into the house and dealt his wife a blow with a hammer, while she was standing over a washtub doing the week's washing. She fell, and he then crushed her skull in with an ax, and dragged the body under the house. To make certain of his work he returned, got the ax, and nearly severed the head from the trunk. The body was soon after found by a woman's little six years old child. Loftus was arrested in a saloon quite drunk, and he confessed the crime.

PETROLEUM.

Exports from New York and Philadelphia.

The Titusville *Courier* gleans from Pito's circular under the date of June 30, 1874, that the amount of oil, cleared at New York for the week ending June 27, 1874, was 3,778 barrels of crude, and 44,551 barrels and 37,215 cases of refined; from Philadelphia for the same week, the exports were 27,115 barrels and 926 cases of refined; a total from both ports equivalent to 129,162 barrels of crude oil. Of this amount only 52¾ per cent. goes to all the north European ports, both large and small, or a little less than one-third of the whole.

The oil required for the vessels loading and chartered to load at the same date, in New York was 15,400 barrels of crude, and 233,225 barrels and 243,300 cases of refined; at Philadelphia, 2,747 barrels of crude and 246,200 barrels of refined, a total in both ports equivalent to 847,028 barrels of crude oil, or about 33 days of present production. The number of vessels chartered to carry this oil, in New York was 94, in Philadelphia 59, a total of 153, showing 41 additional vessels chartered during the week.

The amount of oil exports from New York from January 1st to June 27, 1874, were 46,648,312 gallons of refined, as against 44,205,634 gallons same time last year, and 5,979,329 gallons of crude, as against 2,787,544 gallons same time last year. From Philadelphia the exports from January 1st to June 27, 1874, were 33,810,986 gallons of refined, as against 21,815,126 gallons same time last year, and 714,252 gallons of crude, as against 1,134,245 gallons same time last year. The excess of oil exports from the above two ports, amounts to the equivalent of 89,381 barrels of crude oil, or about three days' full present production.

From the above statements it will be seen that the demand for oil for foreign export is rapidly increasing. And it should also be noted less than one-half of all the oil exported goes to the north German ports. And although rates are still very low, and ocean freights still very low, the excess of the exports for the first six months of 1874 over those for the same time last year is less than the equivalent of 100,000 barrels of crude oil.

Latest Strikes.

BENNETT well, immediately below Millers town, is doing one hundred and fifty barrels.

THE production of farms near Millerstown declined seriously during the last thirty days.

DIVINER No. 2, Millerstown, struck oil on Tuesday, and produced five hundred barrels the first twenty-four hours.

JENNINGS well, No. 40, on Dougherty farm, Petrolia, is now doing over four hundred barrels from the fourth sand.

THE Tack & Morehead well, on the Scott farm, Parker City, has reached the third sand and is flowing at the rate of two hundred barrels a day.

THE tools are stuck on Captain Grace well on Fetzorger & Myers tract, forty rods west of Emery & Caldwell well, below stray rock. They have been fishing over a week and no hold on tools yet.

EMERY & CALDWELL well is pumping and flowing plump one hundred. It gauged one hundred and ten yesterday. It is sixteen hundred and thirty feet deep, with tools through sand and a little salt water shoots through the casing occasionally.

Livingstone and Stanley.

The controversy over Stanleys' search for Livingstone has closed. The evidence supplied by the explorer himself corroborates Stanley's account of the meeting with and the relief of the Doctor. But evidence is now coming, that the *Herald's* commissioner acted not only a heroic but a very generous part. In a letter to Sir Thomas Maclear, Dr. Livingstone says:

"Stanley behaved nobly. I was in abject misery at Ujiji, stomach and bowels so out of tone, a little bit of meat produced violent diarrhœa, and was entirely in the Banian and the King's hands, and could expect no aid from him, but would die rather than be beaten, and proposed, as soon as I gained a little strength, to work my way down to Baker for aid. Then Stanley came on the scene, divided all his clothes into two heaps, and insisted on my accepting one. I only wanted a jacket, for I had only an old red one out at the elbows—a pretty D.C.L. of Oxford! Cooked dainty dishes with his own hands to stimulate my appetite; placed all his goods at my disposal, and wanted me to go home and recruit and come back. Could I hide what I had been doing and what I expected to do from one overflowing with kindness, seeing I had dispatches ready which would soon publish all I had done to all the world? I spoke freely, and bless him who saved me a weary tramp to Baker, and probably saved my life."

STATE BREVITIES.

A NEW law requires County Surveyors to have their office at the county seat.

THE barn of the Schuylkill County Almshouse was totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening last.

THE extensive coke-works of Messrs. Boyle & Hazlett, near Mt. Pleasant, Pa., are again in full operation.

THE Beaver jail contains thirteen prisoners—four Americans, five Chinamen, one Spaniard, one Englishman, one negro, and a German.

A YOUNG man named Jordan fell from a cherry tree, near Parker, on Monday, sustaining such terrible injuries that he died next morning.

COL. SHEA, a well known section boss on the Jamestown & Franklin railroad, committed suicide at his home in Warren county a few days since.

FIRST EDITION.

SUMMER STYLES.

Some Suggestions for Slender Purses.

Outfits for Summer Watering Places—Bathing Dresses, Seashbard Dresses, Bonnets, Etc., Etc.

The New York fashion writer for the *Cincinnati Gazette* says the season at seaside and mountain resorts opens fairly during the present month, and trunks full of elaborate and costly garments have left and are daily leaving New York on the journey thither. Hundreds of dollars have been lavished on these outfits, and the heart of many a less wealthy daughter of earth will be crushed within her by their magnificence. Yet let all such remember that less expensive toilets, if well made and well selected, may be as becoming as those, and take comfort. After all, unless a woman may be desirous to engage in that most unsatisfactory of tasks—the dressing down all other women—she may make a good appearance and be contented, even though she does not count her dresses by the dozen.

An Inexpensive Outfit.

Every lady's wardrobe should number at least one black silk. Let this be made with demi-train, and with the two straight back breadths half a yard longer than than the side gores, to which they are to be sewed. The extra length is to be laid in plaits at the upper part of the skirt, and gathered into one or two puffs by drawing strings tied in casings across the back breadths underneath. These drawing strings serve also the purpose of holding the front breadths plain and smooth, with all fullness massed behind. The lower skirt may be trimmed with scant gathered flounces, alternating with knife-blade plaitings, stitched at top and again a couple inches from the lower edge, when they fall open like a plaited ruffle. These knife blade plaitings are very stylish, and are much used. The overskirt should be either a round Greek apron, with sash behind, or shawl shaped with long ends draped at the back.

Make the basque narrow style, with sleeves separate, so that it may, upon occasion, be worn as a sleeveless jacket. Trim the overskirts and basque with the silk, with jetted lace, and passamentarie, or with beaded fringe. Tapes at the back shorten the dress when required for walking. This is to constitute the head and front of your limited wardrobe. A black alpaca, made walking length, with long, round overskirt, draped high on one side, and falling low on the other, English walking jacket, and smoothly fitting basque, will answer for cool mornings, and for mountain rambles.

Two or three plaited blouses of percale, as many of white Victoria lawn or linen, a long linen polonaise, buttoned in front from neck to toe, to be worn with the alpaca skirt for traveling, and as many white dresses—of muslin and tarlatan for evening, Victoria lawn and Nainsook for morning—as your means will allow, one white dress is indispensable. These are all the dresses which are absolutely necessary—all others are luxuries.

If you can afford a light silk (and very pretty ones may be bought for $1.25 per yard in all the new shades), make it with two waists, one a demi-polonaise, the other a sleeveless basque, of the trimming shade if the suit be in two colors, or shades of the same color. Trained skirt with a puff at the back, or a single deep flounce around the foot of the dress. Above this flounce, cover the front breadths with diagonal puffings, and flounce the back breadths, separating back and front by revers, buttoned back by buttons and simulated button holes. Have two sets of sleeves—one coat shape, with sash around the cuff tied in a bow at the outer seam—the other formed of horizontal puffs of the trimming, silk with bands of the dress material between them.

Perhaps you possess an old light silk, which, though stained and soiled, still has possibilities. If soiled beyond the power of French chalk and benzine, cover the skirts to the knee with plaited flounces and shirred puffings of tarlatan, with the apron front formed of lengthwise puffs, the back breadths plain, and the whole edged by a pinked out ruche of the tarlatan. Cover the waist with puffings of tarlatan, or else make a fichu to match the overskirt. Cut the sleeves off at the elbow. Trim with horizontal puffings, and finish with a pinked ruche with inner plaitings of white lace or tulle. White tarlatans may be used if preferred, and there is no prettier dress for a brunette than one after the fashion just described of black tulle over garnet, crimson or coral-colored silk, with crimson poppies and barley straw looping the overskirt, and worn in the hair and on the bosom.

If the silk is well preserved, the lower skirt may be flounced with the same, for wear with white overdresses.

White Dresses.

The prettiest model for white muslin dresses we have seen has a deep Spanish flounce at the back, headed by a shirred puffing six inches wide, with an inch wide ruffle on either edge. In front the flounce is hollowed out in such wise that the puffed heading lies in a festoon on the front breadths.

The shawl shaped overskirt is formed of lengthwise puffs, alternating with muslin bands and is edged by a narrow flounce, with shirred puffing at the top. Behind is a sash of the material, finished in like manner, and arranged in loops and hanging ends.

The basque is formed of lengthwise puffs, like the overskirt, and the sleeves are puffed horizontally from shoulder to wrist.

The dress will be much handsomer if flounces and bands be embroidered in white needlework, or, if lace edge, trim the ruffles and lace insertion with the puffs. The same style is prettily made in grenadines.

A new style of waist, much in vogue for thin dresses, is formed entirely of overlapping folds of the dress material, an inch wide. These are laid on as lining cut curious shape, and are held in place by the shoulder seams, by a row of stitching at the belt, and by invisible stitches at intervals on the wrong side between these points. A belt is worn with them, and the folds extend to the edge of the basque. The lining may be cut or not, according to fancy.

New plaited blouses have the plaits continued below the waist. The blouse is worn as though it were a belted basque, and the requisite fullness on the hips is given by sloping seams.

Bathing Dresses

are almost invariably made with sailor blouses, Turkish trousers, and short skirts. For surf bathing it will be wise to have the trousers sewed to the belt of the blouse, and the skirt buttoned on after the manner of a small boy's kilt. The material is serge or flannel, the color navy blue, trimmed with white—white with blue—and gray with black. Hempen sandals are worn on the feet, and wide chip hats on the head.

Caps of oil silk, shaped like a net, and drawn to fit the head by an elastic band run in a casing around the outer edge, serve to protect the hair while bathing. A quilting of colored skirt braid, or of black ribbon, forms an appropriate bandeau.

New Dress Goods.

There are numberless cheap and pretty dress goods in the market this season. Foulard cambries, striped, dotted, and plain twilled, which can scarcely be distinguished from the genuine braid; soft finished cottons, with lace and with satin stripes, and the old English barèges, in which our mothers delighted, are some of these. In these last solid colors are most fashionable, and knife blade plaited flounces, or shirred flat puffings, or both, are the usual style of trimming.

Lemon, violet and purple have been added to the standard grays, blues, browns and buff linens of last year. No one needs to be told of the virtues of a linen suit. A favorite caprice for trimming them is with square blocks of a contrasting color, stitched on with the points touching in a line of square diamonds.

Purple upon lemon and blue upon buff are among the newest combinations employed.

Summer silks in standard qualities are shown in stripes and in checks for $1 per yard. They come in all the popular shades. A black and white stripe, or check—with black predominating—makes a suit as useful as pretty. The trimming is either the same or solid black.

Black grenadines are the standard dress for summer—as black silks are for winter—and iron barèges are to grenadines as are alpacas to silks. Both materials shirr beautifully, and plaited flounces and shirred puffs are the regulation trimming. Jetted laces and fringes and jet embroidery are abundantly employed on overskirts and waists of silk grenadines.

Mexicaine, a new fabric of silk, woven in open square meshes, is much used as a substitute for grenadine of the finer qualities. It comes in black, in ecru, and in all the fashionable shades for evening wear, and is always made up over silk.

From across the water comes the news that with the autumn overskirts and polonaises are to disappear altogether. This may be true, but we doubt it. The same rumor has been heard before, and the pretty fashion has survived it, as we predict it will again.

Scalloped Dresses.

Importers are endeavoring to introduce a startling novelty in the shape of what are known as scabbard dresses.

These, as the name implies, fit the figure as a scabbard does its sword. To walk in them seems difficult, to run impossible. They are profusely ornamented with embroidery. A few ultra fashionables may adopt them, but although the caprices of fashion are past calculating beforehand, it is safe to assert that they will not be generally worn.

Swiss Bodices

of silk are prettily worn over dresses of tulle, of muslin, of tarlatans, or of grenadine. Those of black silk sparkle with jet embroidery. Indeed, the passion for jet is on the increase, and will probably be in full force next winter.

A new feature in

Bonnets

is a drooping cape behind, which shades the back of the neck from the sun. This is seen in the Charlotte Corday, and in the Gunze, a large bonnet with high, soft crown and a platting around the face. The Charles I. hat, of which your readers will need no description, is the shape most popular for country wear, since the wide brim shades the face. A scarf of soft twilled silk, with a knot of flowers twisted into it far back at the side, or a thick wreath of blossoms and leaves, trims them suitably and becomingly.

Gloves

are seldom seen with less than two buttons, and are frequently worn with as many as eight. Ladies who suffer with moist hands will find the Lisle thread two and three button glove a great comfort. They are woven, not sewed, and are really kid fitting. They are suitable for all but full dress occasions and evening wear.

Silk Sashes.

Modistes make handsome sashes of silk. Three yards is the required length. This is doubled down the middle, seamed together at the edge, and self-fringed at the ends. Sashes are more popular than ever, and very wide ones are the choice.

THE CAPITAL.

Ten Additional Letter Carriers for Pittsburgh.

Destitution in Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1874.

Ten Additional Letter Carriers for Pittsburgh.

The Acting Postmaster General to-day issued an order authorizing the Postmaster of Pittsburgh, Pa., to employ ten additional carriers at $600 each per annum, in order to extend the free delivery system to Temperanceville, Ormsby and Buchanan, the postoffices at which places are by this order to be discontinued on September 1st.

A similar order will be issued to-morrow to discontinue the postoffice of Commissville, South Pendleton and Columbia, Ohio, and extend the jurisdiction of the Cincinnati postoffice over those places, and authorize the Cincinnati postmaster to employ ten additional carriers at $600 each per annum, for the purpose of establishing the sytem of free delivery for them.

Destitution in Minnesota.

The following was received at the War Department to-day:

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, July 8.—To the Secretary of War, Washington: A terrible calamity has befallen the people of several counties in the Northwestern part of the State. The locusts have devoured every kind of crops and left the country for miles perfectly bare. They did the same thing last year in the same area. Many thousands are now suffering for food. I am using every public and private source that I can lawfully command to send immediate supplies of food. This State is entitled to a two years' quota of arms, estimated at $8,160. I respectfully request that the Subsistence Department be ordered to turn over to me in lieu of these arms a quantity equivalent in value of rations or such parts of rations as I may request. I should not make this request but for the gravest reasons and to prevent imminent starvation. I have used every resource which the State has given. I earnestly hope that obstacles of form will not be allowed to interfere. Please advise me by telegraph.

(Signed) O. K. DAVIS, Governor.

Chief Clerk Crosby forwarded the telegram to Secretary Belknap at New London, with this endorsement: "There appears to be no authority of law for deviating an appropriation from its proper source, even in cases of emergency."

Bond Approved.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury approved the bond filed by the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Saving Bank to-day. The bondsmen are Jacob Tome, of Maryland, B. H. Warner, James Wormley and Wm. J. Murtagh, of this city, and Mr. Whipper, of Philadelphia. The total amount of the bonds is $100,000, and each one of the bondsmen is liable for that sum.

NEW YORK.

The Municipal Muddle.

The Outlook Very Gloomy for Mayor Havemeyer.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1874.

The Municipal Muddle.

In accordance with a previous arrangement, Governor Dix gave an audience at his residence on Long Island yesterday to the representatives of the Tammany Hall Council of Political Reform and the citizens generally, who left this city the day before, to ask for the removal of Mayor Havemeyer, owing to what is called his illegal and immoral act in reappointing Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, the convicted Police Commissioners, thus, in the language of the Aldermen's resolutions, assuming the role of a vindicator of the victims of the Criminal Court. A representative of the Council of Political Reform said that Havemeyer was elected to represent genuine reform, and denied and won the nomination for Mayor as their avowed representative. True reform being disgraced, it become necessary to insist that he who can flagrantly prove treacherous to the standard of reformatory government should himself be promptly demned. The Governor seemed deeply interested, and said very emphatically that the subject should have his immediate attention, and that he would act promptly.

While one of the speakers was making an argument, a dispatch was received announcing that Voorhies and Matsell had been appointed Police Commissioners in place of Gardner and Charlick, resigned. While the dispatch was being read the Governor looked and smiled, then he gasped, "Matsell! Good gracious!"

Oliver Charlick says the Mayor has made a demand upon Police Commissioner Dowling for his resignation, under a promise made at the time of his appointment that if any trouble arose he would resign his commission at five days' notice at any time it might be demanded. Charlick says also that Dowling has not that kind of a man to resign, but that the Mayor has enough against him to remove him for cause at any time Disbecker's supposed offense is that he prevented the re-election of Gardner to the Presidency of the Police Board. The friends of the Mayor say he presents a very dejected appearance, that his round cheeks are sunken, but he yet maintains the savage look. It seems that Hugh Gardner is not an Irish Commissioner. Both he and the Mayor realized yesterday that the Mayor has not absolute power of appointment, and the members of the Board of Aldermen say they will confirm him when his hair grows gray.

The Nathan Mystery.

Yesterday while workmen were engaged in demolishing the Nathan mansion, on Twenty-third street, they discovered a night shirt covered with blood secreted behind the dumb waiter. It was taken to the Central Police office this morning, having been claimed by the police authorities. The name of Nathan can be distinguished underneath the collar.

A Dead Lock Removed.

At a meeting of the Police Board to-day Commissioner Matzell was elected President and Commissioner Daryee Treasurer, thus removing the dead-lock.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Account of the Battle with Sioux Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The War Department has received dispatches from Lone Tree, Neb., confirming the press accounts of a battle with Sioux about ninety miles from Camp Brown, in which fifty Indians were killed and wounded. Lieutenant Young is reported dangerously wounded.

Indians in a Warlike Mood.

Capt. Jas. Bush, commanding the military station at the lower Brule agency, Dakota, writes that the Indians there are in a warlike mood, and that nothing but a good show of force will prevent a serious outbreak.

Capt. Carlisle Boyd, commanding at the Cheyenne agency, reports that the supply of rations for the Indians is about exhausted, and says that should the issue of rations, and especially of beef, be stopped for any lengthened period, it will lead to serious depredations, if not to actual warfare on the part of the Indians.

War Parties of Sioux.

Col. John E. Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry, commanding the Stone expedition, under date of Camp Robinson, Neb., June 22, writes as follows: "Indians arriving from the north yesterday report large war parties, estimated at from four to six hundred Indians, divided into four parties, one for this vicinity, one to the old Red Cloud agency, with the intention of crossing the north Platte, one to Laramie, and one to Fetterman, these two last probably intending to cross between the two posts, also one party reported as intending to go to Sweetwater. Of course this is an Indian report, and must be considered accordingly."

General Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Platte, in forwarding the dispatch, says the Department Commander has been notified of the movement of these Indians and steps have been taken to intercept them.

The Clearance Sale

of trimmings, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods is now in progress at Rosenbaum & Co.'s 78 and 80 Market staeet.

To-Morrow Morning.

Great sale of 125 lots,

Near Frankstown Station, Connellsville R. R.

Come to Grant street depot at 9:30.

A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Millinery, Trimmings and Notions.

For a choice selection of these goods, and a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods at low prices, go to Mrs. M. A. Miller's, Rymer Block, Penn avenue, East End.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Italy at Queenstown.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Political Situation in France.

President MacMahon's Message to the Assembly.

FRANCE.

President MacMahon's Message to the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, July 9.—In the Assembly to-day a message of President MacMahon, of which notice was given yesterday, was presented and read by General DeCissy, Minister of War, as follows:

When you, by a law of November 29 last, delivered the executive power into my hands for seven years, you intended to afford to the public interests that security which precarious institutions are powerless to give. That vote conferred upon me great duties, for the fulfillment of which I am account able to France and from which I can in no case be permitted to withdraw. It also conferred rights which I shall never exercise except for the good of the country. Your confidence rendered my powers irrevocable for a fixed term. In forestalling the votes on constitutional bills, in according them, you yourselves enchained your sovereignty. I shall employ the means with which I am armed by the laws to defend my power. This course I am convinced is in accordance with the expectation and will of the Assembly which, when it placed me at the head of the Government, intended to create a strong, stable and respected power. But the law of November 20, must be completed. The Assembly cannot mildtate, tearing up its engagements. Let it permit me to pressingly remind it of the claims for the fulfillment of that engagement. The country demands the organization of public powers, and questions which preserved must be settled. Further delays will depress trade and hamper the prosperity of the country. I hope the Assembly will not fail to patriotically fulfill its obligations. I adjure it in the name of the highest interests of the country to deliberate, without delay, upon questions which must no longer remain in suspense. The Assembly and Government are jointly responsible. I am desirous of accomplishing all my duties, and my most imperative duty is to insure to the country defined institutions, security and calm. I have instructed the Minister to inform the Constitutional Committee concerning the points upon which I believe it essential to insist.

BY MAIL.

From Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The steamer Tartar brings Honolulu dates to June 27. The Legislative Assembly had voted $50,000 for the encouragement of agriculture and the importation of laborers. The King advises a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Petitions for such treaty had been presented fo the Assembly with the King's endorsement. The Assembly has voted fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of a palace for the King. He asked fifty thousand.

A correspondent of the *Gazette* calls attention to the melancholy fact that several members of the National Assembly had been seen in public, helplessly intoxicated. The local option question, it is said, will be the most important subject engaging the attention of the people and Legislature for months to come.

Marine Disasters at Kings Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The Sidney *Herald* of June 5th gives the particulars of the loss of the iron clipper ship British Admiral on the west side of Kings Island. Out of eighty-eight persons only nine survived to tell the tale of the awful disaster. The British Admiral is the eighteenth vessel wrecked at Kings Island since 1840, and over eight hundred persons have perished on the shores. The Captain and principal officers of the ship were lost.

THE GALLOWS.

Two Murderers Pay the Penalty of their Crime.

Rosentine and Moody Hanged at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 9.—Louis Rosentine and John Moody were hanged in the jail yard here, to-day, for the murder, in November, 1873, of Abram Behm, an old farmer of Dauphin county. About two hundred persons witnessed the execution. At eleven A. M. a lunch was served the condemned men, of which they partook with a relish. Rosentine made the remark that it was their last meal on earth, and hoped their next would be in heaven.

At 12:25 o'clock the prisoners were brought into the jail yard, accompanied by clergy and Moody's wife and father. Moody and Rosentine ascended the scaffold with very firm steps. A hymn was sung, the prisoners joining with great animation. At 12:40 P. M., the spiritual exercises being concluded, Rosentine made a short address. He had every man would for what kind of a man to resign, but that the Mayor has enough against him to remove him for cause at any time. He said: "I bless all who pray for me. I hope to meet you all again. I thank God I can die now. I have done wrong and am sorry for it. I have no bad feelings against any one. I murdered Abraham Behm. I bid you all good-bye. May God have mercy on my soul. Amen."

Moody then made a long speech, but it was very incoherent. The substance of it was that he was along with Rosentine and deserved to die. He hoped for forgiveness. He thanked his attendants for their kind treatment. He prayed God to bless his friends. He hoped to meet his mother in heaven.

White bags being placed over their heads, and their hands and feet pinioned, at 12:50 o'clock the drop fell with a loud thud. Rosentine died almost instantly, no movement being noticeable with the exception of a slight heaving of the chest. Moody struggled considerably for three or four minutes. After hanging about thirty minutes life was pronounced extinct.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 9.—This is the third day of the first meeting at Monmouth Park. The first race was the selling race, all ages for a purse of $400; distance, 1¼ miles. Eight horses started, viz.: B. F. Carver, Katy, Quilts, Udea, Vistgoth, Conductor Theodora and Wizard. The race was won by B. F. Carver in 2:13¾, the other horses coming home in the order named.

The second race was for the Monmouth stakes, distance 1¾ miles. Six horses started, F. Morris' bay filly Regardless winning the race, Bonaventure second, Baneville third, Countess fourth, Ceristine fifth, and Nettie Norton bringing up the rear. Time 2:45

The third race was for the Mansion House stakes, distance two and a half miles. Only three start: 1—Tom Bowling, Whisper and Ransom. Tom Bowling won easily, Whisper second. Time 4:55.

The fourth and last race was a hurdle race, all ages, about two weighs, over eight hurdles, purse $500, distance 2 miles. The starters were Limestone, George West, Cordella, Aerolite, Blind Tom and Stockwood. The winner was Limestone, the other horses being placed in the order in which they are named. Time 3:53¾.

Aquatic.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 9.—Both Princeton and Yale freshmen crews assenting, the Brown freshman crew has been admitted to the freshman race on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 10, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and the eastern portion of the lower lake region, partly cloudy and continued warm weather will prevail, with severe local storms, east or south winds, veering to westerly in the Middle States, and slowly falling barometer.

SUICIDE ON A SAPLING.

An Allegheny Man Missing for two Weeks Found Dead in the Woods.

The Coroner proceeded to a point near Evergreen Hamlet in Ross township yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a man found dead near by. It seems that a party of small girls had been out berrying in Levy's woods the previous afternoon, and discovering the remains, gave an alarm. Parties who responded stated at the investigation that the remains were lying under a bent sapling. On the neck of the man was a piece of suspender, and on the sapling a corresponding piece, so that there remains no doubt that the man had taken his own life.

The body was identified as that of Otto Hartman, a tailor lately doing business at 220 Ohio street, Allegheny. Hartman leaves a wife and seven children. A verdict of suicide by hanging was returned and the remains taken possession of at once by the relatives.

CITY FINANCES.

Session of the Finance Committee Yesterday Afternoon—The Pay of the Revisors—City Scales—Employes and Salaries—Those Bills for Legal services in Connection with the Nation Trust Co.—Payment of a Bond—An Extension of Time Asked For and Refused.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of Councils, was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the City Controller. The members present were Messrs. McCune, Chairman, Aiken, Littell, Shipton, Rafferty, Rolfe, Lloyd, House, Glass, Fulton, Fetterman, Cunningham, Kerr and Thompson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

An ordinance referred to the Committee from Councils providing that all bonds to be approved by Councils, or any Committee or City Officer, shall be accompanied by an affidavit that the bondsmen are worth the penalty set forth in it, was presented. An amendment was made that the affidavit shall be by one or more of the sureties, and as amended the ordinance was favorably recommended to Councils.

A resolution to relieve George Peebles from the payment of an assessment for the improvement of Penn avenue, was referred back to Councils with a negative recommendation. The petition of John Lindsay for the correction of a clerical error in the assessment of his property for 1873, was referred to the City Assessor in conjunction with the Controller, with power to act. The Controller was directed to draw his warrant for the redemption of $23 of old city scrip sent to him from Chester, Illinois. A bill for $75, for printing two books of compromise bonds, was ordered to be paid. A communication was received from T. H. Panips, Secretary of the Board of Revision, stating that appropriation No. 34 was exhausted, and that twenty members of the Board still remain unpaid. He asked the committee, if in its power, to take some action toward the payment of the amount due, $6000. The communication was laid over for the present.

Applications for the Weighmastership of the various scales in the city were received, and awarded as follows: Twenty sixth ward, George Trautman; Fourth ward, John Geis; Twenty-eighth ward, Jno. M. Schaffer. The applications for the Second ward scales were referred to a sub-committee to investigate.

A resolution from Councils instructing the Finance Committee to investigate and report if a number of the employes of the city cannot be dispensed with and also to ascertain if a reduction in salaries cannot be made in the interest of the city, was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Glass, Rafferty, Shipton, Rolfe and Cunningham.

A bill for $50 against the borough of Temperanceville for the payment of Viewers for appraising the Noblestown plank road was referred to the City Solicitor.

Mr. Fetterman, from the sub-committee to which was referred the bills of Messrs. late Hon. H. B. Swoope and D. T. Watson, Esq., amounting to $2,500 each, for services rendered during the Nation Trust Company troubles, reported that the committee had been unable to agree with Mr. Watson and the executors of Mr. Swoope, and the bills were finally referred to a Board of Arbitration, consisting of Messrs. S. A. Purviance, T. C. Lazear and Robt. Woods, and that the Arbitrators found the bills as rendered to be fair and equitable, and adjudged their payment. The report was received and filed. Mr. Rafferty raised the point that under the agreement with the stockholders of the National Trust Company they were to pay all expenses connected with the settlement of its difficulties with the city, and in his opinion the legal bills should not be canceled with municipal funds. A motion to authorize the Controller to issue his warrants for the payment of the bills was lost. Mr. McCune said it was a mistake to suppose that the agreement mentioned by Mr. Rafferty provided for the payment of attorneys bills. The matter was finally referred to Councils, with a recommendation that the bills be paid out of the Finance fund.

Some fifty appeals from assessments of business tax were referred to a sub-committee. A number of printing bills were also sent back to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Rafferty inquired whether the $750,000 taken from the proceeds of the sale of water bonds to meet the expenses of the city would be replaced from the taxes now being received, and will leave a sufficient sum to meet the appropriations made by Council at the beginning of the year. He was answered in the affirmative, and also informed that the Controller would fully explain the condition of the finances of the city in his report to be made to Councils, in compliance with a resolution passed at the last meeting.

On the 1st instant the City Controller sent the following communication to the City Attorney:

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1874.

THOS BIGELOW, *City Attorney*:

SIR: I herewith return to you the enclosed bond of Geo. B. Hill & Co., and respectfully notify you that the provision of said [illegible] requiring the payment of ten thousand dollars with interest to the city has not been complied with, and request that you will take such legal measures as will secure to the city the prompt payment of the amount due from the said Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Very Respectfully,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Controller.

As a result of the above the City Solicitor laid before the Committee the following:

PITTSBURGH, July 9, 1874.

To the Finance Committee:

On the ——— day of ———, 1873, George B. Hill & Co., composed of George B. Hill, C. H. Love and J. N. Hill with C. Howard, F. M. Love and Wm Stevenson as security, gave their bonds to the City of Pittsburgh in the sum of $20,000, conditioned for the payment of $26,118.12 with interest at seven per cent, principal sum payable $10,000 July 1, 1874, and balance January 1, 1875. That at the time said bond was given it was expected by the parties that the amounts as they fell due would be paid out of the contract of Howard & Son. with the city, but owing to the continuation of the effects of the panic it is impossible to pay the sum out of their regular estimates. That Howard & Son. are willing to assume the whole sum, provided it can be paid out of their last estimate, and probably can pay the amount soon. That the parties to said bond are willing to continue bound for the whole sum, will pay the interest now due at the rate mentioned in the bond and will pay in the future, as rapidly as required. They will also transfer, as an additional security, mortgages to the amount of $42,000 on C. H. Love, which they now hold as security for their liability on the bond. They respectfully ask your committee to extend the payment of said bond until the completion of the contract of C. Howard & Son.

GEO. B. HILL & Co.,
For the parties to the bond.

As the above letter does not thoroughly explain itself, it might be pertinent to state that Geo. B. Hill & Co., during the existence of the old Water Commission, were agents for the sale of its bonds. They returned the proceeds of all the bonds sold by them, except the $26,118.12, mentioned in the letter, and for the payment of that amount they gave bond as stated. The estimates of C. Howard & Son, for the month of June, were $4,000 and $13,000. The Controller refused to issue a warrant for the payment of the smaller estimate but withheld the other until the matter of the payment of the $10,000 referred to in his letter to the City Attorney is settled.

The Committee briefly considered the request of Geo. B. Hill & Co. and refused to grant the extension of time asked for. The City Attorney will, therefore, unless the amount is paid by the 1st of August, until which time the parties are allowed to settle, proceed to collect it.

After an opinion from Mr. McFetridge in regard to taxes the Committee adjourned.

THE FIRE FUND.

Relieving the Sufferers—The Money Coming in.

Yesterday morning the list of sufferers of the Allegheny fire, who applied for relief, aggregated seventy families. Every case is fully investigated before relief is given. The committee disposed of twenty-three cases yesterday, giving to each family $15, and to one $30, as the head of the house said that would see him "clear through."

The following additional contributions were reported by the collectors:

By Mr. McBrier, Bailiff & Brown $25, Kopp & Voegtly $25; A. Hobson $25; James McBrier $25; Dr. James B. Herron $25; Dr. Mabon $10; Wm. Paul $15; John Aikens $5; Krempel & Heim $5; C. H. Wolff $5; Beckfield & Niehaus $10; A. W. Erwin $10; Charles C. Balsley $5; Kawer, Chesnut & Long $5; J. K. Brown $5; A. W. Burchfield $5; James Hay $1; L. G. & Co. $2; S. H. Druit $2; Cash $1.

By Mr. O. Phillips: Western Insurance Co of Pittsburgh $250, M. & M. Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh $200, Armenia Insurance Company $100, D. DeHaven $20, O. Phillips $20, W. A. Caldwell $20, James L. Graham $25, Reuben Miller, Jr., $10

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

Bonds at Frankfort 87¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

MANY of our exchanges have misapprehended the nature of the Senatorial contest in Rhode Island. That State has no vacant seat in the Senate, but the Legislature were trying to elect a Senator for the full term beginning next March, when Senator Sprague's term expires.

DULL TIMES is illustrated by the suspension of operations at the well known Phœnixville Iron Works. The works were kept running during the panic and through last winter, but they have now been compelled to suspend altogether in some departments and to reduce the hours of labor in others.

CANDIDATES for the Governorship of New Jersey are springing up as thick as thistles. Mr. George A. Halsey, of Newark, and a former member of Congress, seems to have the lead on the Republican side, and Judge Bedle, on the opposition. Gen. McClellan also looms up on the Democratic side, but his chances are not thus far considered rosy. There will be a lively canvass, and a close fight, whoever wins.

THE District Committee in Washington City has discovered that there is a deficiency of $800,000 in the tax levy, and that the delinquents are generally the largest property holders and wealthiest citizens. It is these same people who are now howling at the tax levied by Congress, and who are moving to test the constitutionality of the levy. In the meantime, the poor people, as usual, carry the burden.

EX POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL, we learn, has formed an alliance with his uncle, Jacob Tome, of Marryland, and will engage in the banking business in Washington City with the National Bank which by special act of last Congress was empowered to remove from Hagerstown to Washington, and to increase the capital stock from $50,000 to $200,000. It will doubless be to the city what Jay Cooke's and the First National Banks were, and the probability is that it will get much of the business done by the banks.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT was illustrated in Harrisburg, yesterday, by a double execution, in which two men, Rosentine and Moody, were the victims. The crime for which they expiated their lives on the scaffold was the murder of an old man, and in its attendant circumstances was peculiarly aggravating. They richly merited the fate that overtook them. Such a rigid administration of justice is especially appropriate in these days, when a sickly sentimentality has almost undermined the old doctrine that as a man sows so shall he reap, in this world, without waiting for the harvest beyond.

TILTON is out in another open letter, in which he continues the role of a martyr, governed by the most charitable Christian impulses. Theodore's grievances may or may not be real, but his logic is rather defective in that he substantially denounces Beecher as a rascal, and yet says that one little word of denial from the Plymouth Divine would be sufficient to dissipate the charges. Verily Beecher seems to have his best vindication in the singularly ambiguous effusions of his accuser. The clergyman, perhaps, enjoys with a relish, the sentiment of the ancient patriarch who so fervently wished his enemy had written a book.

TO THOSE who incline to listen to the sweet song of economy and honesty that our Democratic friends are so tenderly singing just now, we commend a few facts from our neighboring State of Ohio. A correspondent of the Toledo *Blade* recently announced that an investigating committee had unearthed a deficit of about $100,000 in the Henry county (Ohio) Treasury. This fact caused the Bryan *Press* to institute a comparison between the rates of taxation in Henry and Williams counties. Henry county is Democratic and Williams county is Republican. The following is the exhibit:

Tax.	Williams County.	Henry County.
County Fund	1 50	3 50
Poor Fund	1 50	2 00
Bridge Fund	1 22	2 50
Building Fund	——	.50
Special Fund	.03	1.12
Total county taxes.	4 28	9 62

The *Press* asks: "How would the people of Williams county like to exchange their present honest administration for a Democratic one like that in Henry county?" Whereupon the *Blade* declares that "Wherever an examination has been made, the facts have shown heavy robberies of the treasury in Democratic counties. Such has been the case in Fairfield, Butler, Hancock, Henry, Wayne, and Holmes."

A REMARK that occurred in a Fourth of July address, delivered by General Logan, in Illinois, is so clearly susceptible of misinterpretation, as it has been telegraphed over the country, that the full bearing of the text should be clearly stated. He is charged with seeking to inflame the West against the financial power of the East. His address, which is the most comprehensive, masterly and logical that we have ever heard from Senator Logan, was a discussion of the growth of the principle of personal liberty. He referred to Greece and Rome to illustrate that the concentration of power in the States, the subordination of individual liberty to State policy, were the characteristics of those early Republics. Of the importance of guarding and maintaining this liberty, he said: "Suppose the day should come when the contest should be narrowed down to the single question as to whether the moneyed power or the people should rule, or centralization and permanence in office against the influence and power of the ballot box. I ask you to ponder well the consequences in case the former should win when each side puts forward its full strength? Tell me, will power once snatched from the people ever be voluntarily restored to them; and whether money or ambition be the victor, the chain once riveted upon our necks will never be broken, except by physical force? Nor is this supposition entirely beyond the scope of possibility, or wholly imaginary. To day a single city on the Atlantic holds the money power within her grasp, which has once, at least, required the hoarded millions in the National Treasury to hold in check." The allusion to the moneyed power of New York was but an illustration of a general and entirely correct proposition, and not an attempt to array one section against another.

THE LEGAL REMEDY.

In discussing the claims of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Road, we have met the inquiry, more than once, "What legal remedy have the creditors? And in the event of forcing the principal line to a sale, what will the effect be on the creditors and of the Pennsylvania Railroad?" It is the purpose of this article to answer these inquiries. The theory has been cruelly urged, that the creditors have no remedies at law that will be of much value to them: 1. Because their labor, material and outlays have entered into permanent improvements, which are covered by the mortgages on which bonds were issued. In other words, if the Bennett Branch road is driven to a sale, the mortgages for $13,500,000 must first be satisfied. 2. That the Pennsylvania Road thus practically owning the Bennett Branch, can purchase the Allegheny Valley with the bonds for which it is claimed the Valley Road is responsible as issuer. 3. That no one can afford to compete with the Central, and thus it can buy the Allegheny Valley and Bennett's Branch roads at its own price, which will naturally be low enough to leave out the creditors, after satisfying mortgages.

We think we have already shown, with perfect clearness, that the Allegheny Valley road is not in any way responsible for the mortgages executed, or bonds issued for the construction of the Bennett Branch road. It executed the mortgages on a specific property, but was not a guarantor of the bonds issued on the basis of those mortgages. The Bennett Branch road only can be sold under a foreclosure of those mortgages. This done, and the Pennsylvania and other guaranteeing roads will be looked to for the bonds issued. Hence the Allegheny Valley road, which contracted the bills of the creditors, and gave its paper for them, can be looked to by the creditors, without interference from other parties, except those who held bonds of the Allegheny Valley road direct. Certainly the Bennett Branch bonds cannot come in their way.

All this aside, and it is claimed by the best legal talent, that so far from the Bennett Branch bonds being the first lien on that road, the claims of the contractors and those who furnished material will be a prior lien, in advance of the mortgages. The Bennett Branch road is not built in accordance with the terms of the act of 1869. In place of commencing at the mouth of the Mahoning, in Armstrong county, as required by the act of 1869, it begins at the mouth of Red Bank, in Clarion county. At both terminal points the act authorizing the issue of bonds was violated. Hence it is claimed that under the acts of 1843 and 1863 contractors, laborers and material men, are secured by a lien prior to mortgages. The mortgages referred to were not put on record in the counties through which the road runs. The $10,000,000 mortgage was recorded in these counties within a few months, but not until long after the debts to contractors were incurred. Hence those debts, thus contracted, are a prior lien on the road. If this view holds good, even the Bennett Branch road is not sacred to its $13,500,000 debt.

If legal proceedings are entered upon, whatever the form they take, they may, of course, be directed against the Allegheny Valley main line. As the Bennett Branch bonds are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania road—were that road left undisturbed, it cannot go to sale,—as the guarantor can be proceeded against in case of default. Were the Valley road purchased, the Bennett Branch could be left without a connecting line west, except at the pleasure of the new management of the Allegheny Valley. In other parlance, it would be "in the air," with its load of debt upon it.

The case, hypothetically put, on the part of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in our article of the 2d inst., that the Pennsylvania Railroad might proceed to foreclose the ten million mortgage on the Bennett Branch Railroad, buy that isolated line of road for say three millions, and leave seven millions for addition to the floating debt of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, before the latter could be forced to a judicial sale on judgments, executions or otherwise—may have been a scheme entertained by the legal counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but it was most likely intended for intimidation to deter creditors from forcing the railroad to a sale. If the first, there would be legal obstructions in the way of accomplishment which its promoters have probably not anticipated, and which it is as well not to state here, besides which the mere attempt would alarm the European holders of these bonds, and would imperil all future negotiations of the Pennsylvania Railroad securities.

The suggested case left out of view, the three and a half million second mortgage on Bennett's Branch belonging to the Sinking Fund of the State, leaving the State, always hitherto holding a lien for the amount, to rest on the simple guarantee of the Pennsylvania Railroad and allied roads. This was, perhaps, right enough, as the three and a half million mortgage has never been put on record. Were suit entered by the creditors, it very naturally would include the 16,500 shares of unpaid Allegheny Valley stock, held by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The certificates were issued to the Pennsylvania Railroad as paid up stock. As no payments were made on it, a suit in equity would inevitably result in compelling the Pennsylvania Railroad to pay into the Treasury of the Allegheny Valley Road the full value of this stock, $825,000. The stock was issued without action on the part of the Allegheny Valley directory, and, therefore, the indisputable presumption in law is that it was received by the Pennsylvania as a purchase, at its par value. Thus, a dividend of about 25 per cent. would result from equity proceedings of this character.

These proceedings of a legal character taken, the validity of the contract to purchase, on the part of the Allegheny Valley road, 41,000 shares of the Oil Creek Railroad stock, may be successfully contested. It is well known that this road is an incubus on the Allegheny Valley. The stock agreed for was not purchased from the Oil Creek Company, but from an outside party, the Philadelphia and Erie road. This purchase was not authorized or sanctioned by the stockholders of the Valley road. There was no act of Assembly authorizing it, and it was not in conformity with the General Railroad law. It is claimed, too, that there was at least concealment, if not actual deceit employed in effecting the sale. Not to mention the representations claimed to have been made to Col. Phillips, there were claims against the road to the amount of $500,000, of which he was not informed. Judgments have since been obtained for a portion of this, against the Oil Creek road. It is further claimed that the Philadelphia & Erie Road did not pay full or legal equivalent for this stock thus sold to the Valley road. Altogether, this stock is not subject to the ratification of the Allegheny Valley stockholders, and that road is not responsible for it. It is a matter between the Philadelphia & Erie, and Oil Creek roads. Of course, there are many points which persons legally learned would discover that we have omitted. We do not propose to indicate the character of the proceedings. We have merely pointed out the particulars in which it seemed clear to us that legal remedies can certainly be reached. If our positions are correct, the Allegheny Valley and Bennett Branch roads can be held to a clear liability to the creditors. Were the former road forced to a sale, we have information enough at command to *know* that there will be more than one bidder. With its demand upon the Pennsylvania road for $825,000 unpaid stock, with its even and level grades, its easy curves, and the low rate of expense at which it can be run, with its connections and outlets, and the business it has actually done, and ratio of expense actually determined, it is to-day, one of the most valuable railroad properties in the country. We could readily point out bidders, but forbear.

We have discussed this subject freely and openly. We have withheld secrets that would be damaging, were they stated. We have a very friendly feeling toward the Pennsylvania Railroad, and admire the genius of its President, who to-day towers above every other man in the country, in ability and skill, as a railroad manager. We know of contemplated reforms in the management of his road, that will make it the most prosperous known. We are friendly toward the management of the Allegheny Valley road. And because we have this feeling we have spoken plainly. There is no consideration of equity or honor, that can be urged as a reason for keeping the creditors of these companies out of their money. Because the Pennsylvania road was understood to be at the back of the Allegheny Valley; because of faith in Colonel Phillips and the Pennsylvania road, these credits were extended. There was never a case where, more clearly than this, equity and honor bound a party to discharge faithfully honest debts. The Pennsylvania Railroad cannot withhold its guarantee without dishonor.

We mention one more point with deep regret. These debts were contracted by Colonel Phillips as President of the Allegheny Valley Road. Events now show that never did a man enslave himself more completely for the benefit of another than did that man for the Allegheny Valley Road primarily, but more really for the Pennsylvania Central. For it, he secured control of the Allegheny Valley, and subjected his memory to the possibility of dishonor by awarding it the 16,500 shares of stock now in dispute. For it, he toiled day and night, with herculean energy, that the Bennett Branch Road might be built. That road belongs to, and is chiefly valuable to, the Pennsylvania Road. At its demand, he took the Oil Creek stock. For its sake, he used his personal credit, to an almost unlimited extent. He was worth millions to that company. It ought to be willing to sacrifice millions to protect the honor of his name, as he sleeps in his new made grave.

But why this pleading. Unless it is deliberately expected that the income bonds will be worthless,—unless the promises made the creditors are worthless, the Pennsylvania road is safe in guaranteeing the proposed bonds. We have clearly shown, in other articles, that it will be safe in doing this. The coal trade it has is a perfect security to it. On the other hand, unless these bonds are guaranteed, the creditors have no security. There are facts. Can any unprejudiced mind fail to see, that there is but one honorable course in this matter? It is for the party that is benefited by the credit extended to protect the creditors.

We leave this subject for the present. We hope we will need to say no more. If we must speak plainly, there are as yet undivulged facts, that underlie some phases of this question that cannot fail to send a thrill of feeling throughout the entire State.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MR. SAMUEL HOOPER, of Boston, is added to the list of Congressmen who decline re-election.

THE Republicans of Fulton county have decided to hold their nominating convention on the 29th of August.

THE Massachusetts Labor Reformers have called a State Convention to meet in Framingham Grove, August 13.

GENERAL EMLEN FRANKLIN is a candidate for Congress in Lancaster county against A. Herr Smith, the present member.

MR. FREEMAN CLARKE, a member of Congress from the Twenty-ninth District of New York, will decline a renomination on account of ill health.

HON. R. M. T. HUNTER, the present State Treasurer of Virginia, is likely to receive the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First District in that State.

FOR the Democratic nominations, for Assembly in Washington county, Pa., the following are candidates: John Birch, of Claysville; J. A. Lambert, of Greenfield; James Kerr, of Carroll; James Donaldson, of Robinson; Dr. W. G. Barnett, of Canonsburg.

MR. W. H. CLIFFORD, son of Judge Nathan Clifford, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has declined the nomination of the Democrats for Congress in the First Maine district on account of professional duties. He has tried the race once and was "distanced," which probably affords the true definition of the professional duties.

THE *Daily Alta California*, in an article on the Senators from the Pacific coast, says that it is proposed to give Senators Sargent and Jones, who are the peers of the most able men of the United States Senate, a substantial welcome on their return to the coast, and that their noble work for the interests of the Pacific coast has been fruitful in securing legislation for the development of many needed enterprises, and that it is but just that it should be fittingly acknowledged.

PERSONAL.

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL HALE is visiting Speaker Blaine at Augusta, Me.

EMPRESS EUGENIE is reported to have gone to Lourdes, April 15, *incognita*, of course.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL is a tanner. Grant thinks there is nothing like leather.

IT IS rumored that the mission to Russia is to be offered to Hon. Morton McMichael.

GEN. SHERMAN has rented a pew in St. John's (Catholic) Church, corner of Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis.

THE Duchess of Edinburg is doing the amiable even to the extent of providing large assortments of books and toys for the children in the London hospitals.

PRINCESS LOUISE, eldest daughter of the King of Belgium, will not be seventeen till February 10, 1875, and will not marry before that day. All the Prince Pauls may therefore stay at home awhile.

MR. AND MRS. JUSTUS ACKLEY, of Rome, have been married 68 years. Mr. Ackley will be 103 years old in August, and his wife is 20 years younger. Nine children have been born to them; and all are living. The oldest boy is 65.

MISS SALLIE A. BOWLES, daughter of Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, has married Mr. Thos. Hooker, of New Haven, and will soon sail for Europe on a protracted "bridal tour" of two or three years' duration.

GOV. DINGLEY and Joseph Titcomb, respectively Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor of Maine, have been appointed lay delegates from the Maine Congregational Conference to the National Council, to be held in New Haven in September.

P. S. GILMORE learns now that in 1872 a diamond baton was subscribed for and bought for him in Brooklyn. It has been lying all this time awaiting a decision as to who should make the presentation to him, and the matter being now decided, Mr. Gilmore accepts his baton.

GEN. BANKS is going to adopt lecturing as a profession. He is at work on the following subjects: "American Volunteer Soldiers," "Blue Stockings," "What a Man Owes to the Town He Lives in," and "The Princes of Diplomacy"—Cavour, Gortschakoff, Castelar, and Thiers.

GENERAL SHERMAN and his family will remain in Washington until October, when Miss Minnie Sherman's wedding to Lieutenant Fitch will take place. The General and Mrs. Sherman, and Lieutenant Fitch and his wife, will then go to St. Louis. The General's son will go to Yale College this fall.

MRS. VAN CORT, the revivalist, is on her way to the East. She is now at San Francisco, where in conversation with a local reporter, she said that in one year she has spent 1,766 hours in religious meetings, traveled 7,308 miles, written 650 letters, conducted 828 prayer meetings, preached 339 times, and converted 1 735 people.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS may have a monument erected to his memory yet. A scheme is on foot by the friends of the Chicago University to have the two acres of land on which the unfinished monument now stands sold, a portion of the proceeds devoted to the erection of a bronze statue of Mr. Douglas, and the remainder given to the College to pay off its debt. It is proposed to have the remains of Mr. Douglas removed to a spot in front of the University and the statue erected there. Of course the Legislature will have to be petitioned and its sanction given.

MRS. LILLIE DEVEREAUX BLAKE, who delivered the Fourth of July oration at East Orange N. J., is said to be the first woman who ever performed this impressive service. She seems to have devoted her attention to encomiums on the women of the revolution, but her successors will doubtless not let the men of the present day escape responsibility for their tyranny over the sex. It will be a relief to have a change in the monotony of the Fourth of July orations, and we do not doubt that the women will give a good account of themselves in considering either past, present or future declarations of independence.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

AN American rifle factory is to be established in the City of Mexico.

TENNESSEE has about $400,000 in State warrants now outstanding, a floating debt of $150,000, and a bonded debt of about $24,000,000.

WHY does the marriage of Sartoria to Miss Grant lose us all that we gained by the war of 1812? One at a time, now.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE city of St. Gall, in Switzerland, still owns among its relics banners captured by its soldiers in 1476 and 1768, at the battles of Nancy and Grandison.

A ST. LOUIS boarding school girl, while indulging with her companions in the amusement of kicking at a mark the other day, dislocated her thigh joint.

NOW do our young maidens exhibit a fondness for sitting up late o' nights to watch the comet, and have some one to sit up with them to help them do it.

UNTIL recently there was a horned tree in Michigan. Somebody had placed the horns of an elk in the crotch of the tree, and the wood had grown around them.

IN Iceland they have no titles, not even the plain "Mr." and "Mrs." Everybody goes by their first name, as is the case to this day among the members of the Society of Friends.

ST. LOUIS papers are not sure whether the social evil license should be spelled with a "c" or an "s;" but setting orthography aside, they're generally agreed about the sin-tax.—*World.*

IN old times they used to call a burial ground "God's Road," but now it is computed that the aggregate annual interments in the United States require 800 roods, or 200 acres.—*N. Y. World.*

TENNYSONIAN, MORE OR LESS.

Low o'er her brow she pastes her hair,
Down curving to her Grecian nose;
Her frizzles once her fondest care,
Are wilted as a last year's rose.

EUROPEAN papers have very little to say about cremation since the hot season has fairly begun. In Italy and Austria, where the cremation fever ran highest during the winter, the subject now is not even alluded to.

OILCLOTHS, if well rubbed with a woollen cloth and warm water, with the addition of a little skimmed milk, if coavenient, will, it is stated, look nearly as fresh as new. Scrubbing brushes and strong soap are ruinous to them.

THREE sisters, young and unmarried, are the lessees of a large tract of land in Texas, which they are cultivating. They refuse to allow any man, old or young, to set foot on the premises, and do all the farm work themselves.

OF two hundred candidates who presented themselves for admission to Harvard College last week, one hundred and sixty were admitted, thirty-nine were rejected and one postponed. Of those admitted fifty-five were admitted "without condition."

A NEW way of killing alligators has been discovered in Louisiana. A two ounce can of nitro glycerine, with lighted fuse, is put inside of a chicken, the latter tossed to the alligator, and in a few minutes an explosion ensues and the carcass of the reptile floats gently on the waters.

A SHOCKING accident has happened on the Portsmouth ramparts. The sunset gun was just fired, when a little fellow named Scott, seven years of age, ran across the muzzle, and received the charge in his face, one side of which was blown away. Death was, it need scarcely be said, instantaneous.

DURING John Brown's raid the Virginians took extraordinary pains to exclude the reporters of the New York *Tribune*, but their efforts were fruitless, for Charles A. Dana says that at one time it had five reporters there, and at the final execution in Charlestown, one of whom wore the uniform of the Richmond Grays, who guarded the scaffold, and combined the military with the professional duties of the occasion.

A FEW mornings since a break was discovered in one of the large reservoirs of the Bliss Brothers, at Indian Hill, California, and, in the absence of any other application at hand, R. H. Bliss threw the 220 pounds of his own flesh and blood into the gap. The corporeal breech stayed the watery breach until the water was drawn off by the gate-ways, and thus what might have proved a disastrous calamity was averted.

THE SUMMER RESORTS.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT is at Cape May.

THERE were twenty brides at a Niagara hotel the same night recently.

EIGHT hotels of Saratoga have the capacity of making miserable 6,000 people.

NAHANT is putting on airs from the ocean. The peninsula is dotted with new and handsome cottages.

THE express trains this year will stop at Gallitzen, Pa., to enable visitors to reach the top of the Alleghenies on Sundays.

A NOVEL sight at Cape May is a Shanghai rooster that draws a baby about in a carriage. The biped has really something to crow over.

COMPLAINTS are made at Atlantic City that the present custom of locating the bathing houses, if continued, will shortly cut off all view of the sea.

GENERAL and Mrs. McClellan are now at Cadenabbia, on the Lake of Como, and expect to pass the height of the summer season at the baths of St. Moritz, in Switzerland.

THE mineral springs of Colorado, according to the papers of that State, bid fair to be the rival of Saratoga and Long Branch in popularity, and now excel either of those resorts in healthfulness and charms of scenery.

A NEW YORK *Herald* correspondent went down to Long Branch and saw the ladies bathe. He was moved to quote from Byron's "Giaour:"

"Shades of the mighty! Can it be
This is all remains of thee?"

"SUNRISE, sir," says the colored porter at the Catskill Mountain House, beating at your door in the early dawn. "Well, what of it?" says Jones, jumping out of bed. "Nothing, sir," says the porter, "only it's the rule of the house to notify guests to see the sight." "The — it is," says Jones, jumping into bed again.

A NEW YORK physician advised a wealthy Madison avenue father to send his three sickly daughters to a certain locality in New Jersey for the summer. It turns out that the girls were suffering from want of exercise, and where they have gone the mosquitoes will keep them at work in a very lively manner, both day and night.

Biela's Comet.

It was on the evening of November 27, 1872, that a remarkable shower of meteors was noticed in Italy and other parts of Europe. In England, nearly 50,000 were counted in six hours. In Italy, they were so numerous that they seemed a cloud of meteors were following in the track of Biela's comet. They came out of the north, as it was soon discovered that a meteor cloud was passing away to the south, on the precise track the comet would have taken. "Biela's comet, says Proctor, "is still missing. Those meteoric visitants had undoubtedly once belonged to it. That cloud was a portion which must have once formed a part of the long lost comet." In 1832, this comet had terrified the nations, because it was announced that it would cross the earth's path. The alarm was such that a Parisian Professor begged the Academy of Science to refute the above assertion. He said that weak-minded persons died of fright, and that by those who knew how to turn impending fears to advantages, "places in Paradise were sold at a high rate." In 1846, this comet appeared as two separate comets, vaulting along the heavens like a brace of celestial "Siamese Twins." In 1852 it again appeared in double form. It was not seen in 1859, owing to its nearness to the sun. In 1865 and in 1872 it should have been seen, but was not. It is a lost comet, and may never appear again to the human eye.

The "Retort Courteous"

Lord Chesterfield happened to be at a ball in France where Voltaire was one of the guests. The former was gazing about the brilliant circle of ladies, when Voltaire accosted him with, "My Lord, I know you are a judge; which are the most beautiful —the English or the French ladies?" "Upon my word," replied his lordship with his usual presence of mind, "I am no connoisseur of painting." Some time after this, Voltaire, being in London, went to a nobleman's ball with Lord Chesterfield. A lady in the company, prodigiously painted, directed her whole discourse to Voltaire, and entirely engrossed his conversation. Chesterfield came up, tapped him on the shoulder, saying, "Sir, take care you are not captivated." "My Lord," replied the French wit, "I scorn to be taken by an English vessel under French colors."

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With a full assortment of Saddles and Shoemakers' stock wholesale and retail.

A NATURAL WONDER.

A Young Girl Carries a Snake in Her Stomach Four Years.

(Murfreesboro (Tenn.) News, June 26.)

For many months past it has been reported that a young lady living near Christiana, in this county, was afflicted in a very singular manner, and a great many said she was possessed either of a devil or a reptile of some character which was located in her stomach. Many had been the remarks thereabout, some affirming its possibility, while others "hooted" at the bare mention of such a thing. The interest had continued to increase in regard to it until at different times most all the physicians in that end of the county had visited the afflicted young lady, and we might say without exaggeration two-thirds of the people of the same section. The grand culmination, however, was reached on Friday night last, 26th of June, by its extraction from the stomach of the girl by Dr. J. M. Burger, of the heretofore mooted "thing," which was nothing more or less than a live snake twenty-three inches long and two-thirds of an inch in diameter. The girl's name is Thankful Taylor. Her father is dead, and her mother has since married her present husband, William Carroll. Her age is twenty-two years, and since her infancy she has been more or less delicate at times. She first was troubled with the snake about four years ago, and since that time it has continued to grow worse, until for the past two years her life has been almost continually one of pain and trouble. When she felt the motions of the snake in her stomach they were frequently perceptible across the room, with an ordinary bed quilt over her, and were generally upon one or the other side of her stomach. She would suffer great pain, and frequently so severe it would produce convulsions, she would lose her mind, and remain sometimes in a death like state for twenty-four or thirty-six hours. At times her suffering was so great her skin would split open, and her flesh upon her head split so much it became necessary to cut her hair off very short, in which condition it is now, and the scars are perceptible to all. She frequently remarked on the 26th it was coming up soon, and just after dark on that evening, as the family were seated about the door, and some of them on the outside, she arose from her pallet on the floor, rushed out of the west door of the cabin, and, in a strangling manner, ran some fifteen or twenty steps, and fell upon her knees. The family, supposing her in a spasm, ran after her, and her little brother, reaching her first, called back to his mother that "that thing was in sis's mouth." Her step-brother caught and held her from behind, she all the while making desperate efforts to get loose, and appeared strangling to death. Her mother finding "the thing" in her mouth, as though it had come up head foremost, and in going back the same way had doubled itself making a loop, in which she put her finger and held it until the doctor came, who had been sent for instantly, and arrived in a few minutes from his home, some 400 yards off the way he had to come. The mother, remembering the doctor's injunctions, held fast, and as it tried to worm itself back into the stomach she called upon her daughter to close her teeth upon it, which her daughter says she did, and there is certainly upon the snake, just where she would have taken hold, unmistakable signs of marks that might have been made by teeth. So soon as the doctor arrived he took hold of it and drew it out, making efforts to get down, but coming up with the use of but little strength.

STATEMENT OF DR. BURGER.

Dr. J. M. Burger, a practicing physician in said county and State, makes the following statement upon his professional honor:

"That just after dark on the night of the 26th of June, 1874, I was sent for in a great hurry to attend Thankful Taylor, and in company with Miss Johnnie Batton, I as once proceeded to her home, a short distance off, and found her upon the ground, with her step-father holding her, and his mother holding to something in her mouth. I at once took hold of it and extracted it, which proved to be a living snake, twenty-three inches long and two-thirds of an inch in diameter. The girl, when I reached her, was in a strangling condition, but was instantly relieved upon its extraction. It appeared, from the position I found the snake, it had come up head foremost, and in attempting to go back was caught with its head down the œsophogus, I should think six or eight inches. The reptile lived four or five minutes, and was covered with a light mucous substance. I am satisfied the snake came from the stomach of the girl, and was satisfied, from the beginning of my treatment of her in January last, that she was afflicted with a reptile of some character in her stomach. She now seems perfectly recovered, and is able to walk about, to go to church, or anywhere, which she has not been able to do before since I began to treat her. "J. M. BURGER, M. D."

Personal Appearance of Bismarck

A tall, square man, straight as a pine, and rugged as a larch; a man in plain attire, with an ample brow and gray retiring eyes, firm nose and chin, a hard, coarse mustache; a strongly knit, a self-contained, a forward sort of a man, apparently all nerve and brain, with ready wood and open laughter on his lips, and with a countenance so bold and frank that silence, if by chance should be silent, might appear to hide some ominous thought—such was Bismarck von Soonhausen as he passed me under the linden an hour ago, as hale and kindly as a Winter frost. Gaze on that frame from head to foot, a frame erect and stiff as though the bones were steel, the outer covering mail. The man is all a piece, strong, ready, blunt, aggressive, with a fixed belief in fact, in science, in the rule of three. No gleam of superstition lingers on the face, no doubt, no sentiment, no weakness, no remorse. A rocky and unsympathizing face it seemed to casual lookers-on. When laughter passes from the ample brow to the unsparing lip, the radiance is more like the flash on burnished metal than the more poetic play of flesh and blood.

THE TWO LOVERS.

BY MRS. LEWES (GEORGE ELIOT).

Two lovers by a moss-grown spring;
They leaned soft cheeks together there,
Mingled the dark and sunny hair,
And heard the wooing thrushes sing.
O budding time!
O love's blest prime!

Two wedded from the portal step:
The bells made happy carolings,
The air was soft as fanning wings,
White petals in the pathway slept.
O purse-eyed bride!
O tender pride!

Two faces o'er a cradle bent:
Two hands above the head were locked;
Those pressed each other while they rocked
O solemn hour!
O hidden power!

Two parents by the evening fire:
The red light's fell about their knees
On heads that rose by slow degrees
Like buds upon the lily spire.
O patient life!
O tender strife!

The two still sat together there,
The red light shone about their knees;
But all the heads by slow degrees
Had gone and left that lonely pair.
O voyage fast!
O vanished past!

The red light shone upon the floor
And made the space between them wide
They drew their chairs up side by side,
Their pale cheeks joined, and said, "Once more!"
O memories!
O past that is!

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At 12½c, Nice Japanese Poplins, well worth 25c.
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At the Lowest Prices
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New Lawns and Chintzes.
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Linen and Linen Thread Hosiery, with and fancy.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 10, 1874.

There is no material change to notice in financial circles. The excessive heat of yesterday and the day before, and the usual quietness that prevails this time of year with our moneyed institutions, made it very dull, and had it not been for the suspension for the time being of one of our prominent business men, those who give their time to talking over the aspect of affairs would have been at sea for something to say. For several days it has been known that Mr. Anderson, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, has been in trouble, from being endorser for two or three large leather firms in adjoining counties, but as Mr. Anderson is a man of considerable wealth, and any amount of energy, I was hoped he would be able to bear up; but it seems he has considered it to suspend for a time so that his assets will not be sacrificed, and that all creditors will be treated alike. At first it was rumored the Shoe and Leather Bank was heavily involved, but on inquiring at the bank, we were glad to learn this was not the case, and that the bank was abundantly secured for the $20,000 or $25,000 of paper they hold. We are glad to be able to say this, as the bank, though not very old, is considered one of our solid institutions. Mr. A. has not finally determined what he will do, but we learn from a reliable source that all creditors will be paid in full. It may take time, as the condition of things at this time is not very favorable for turning assets into cash. There is very little doing in the discount way. All of our banks are renewing good paper, at from 6 to 9 per cent, but paper that is not first class they refuse to touch at any price. Bank stocks are down, and very quiet. Real estate is very quiet and much lower than it was a year ago. There are no auction sales now by our Building and Loan Associations and other institutions that during the past few years saved many lots sold last year to workingmen are being surrendered, as owing to the low price of wages it is impossible for them to pay their indebtedness.

The 231 is instant is anxiously awaited not only by the great bankers dealing in bonds, but by all holders of United States securities, who are anxious to witness the test then to be given to the public credit. The 231 is the day appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive proposals for the conversion of $179,000,000 of United States 6 per cent. loans, or any part, into 5 per cents. Some weeks ago, after this stock had risen above the par of gold in the market, the late Secretary exchanged about $1,000,000 for the 5 per cents (5-20s of 1862) and also sold $6,000,000 for gold. These transactions were complained of as too private, and now have an adverse criticism on the new Secretary's becoming so good about his work too publicly. If he had continued small private sales of the new stock he would have been taunted with peddling. If he had privately arranged a new syndicate to take the whole, without giving the public a chance for part of it, he would have been rated for favoritism and extravagance. And now that he has opened the whole loan to public competition he seems no less likely to escape censure. It is predicted that the syndicated bids in this way worth speaking of. The wish of those thus forecasting the future is evidently father to the thought, and otherwise is not creditable; but, should it happen that there are few or no bidders on the occasion, it is reasonably certain that the Secretary will resort to the great London and Anglo American bankers who are ready to promote the negotiation. Some of the more sagacious dealers in coin, and many of those who are studying the effects of the new currency law, are free in the expression of the opinion that this loan movement and this currency act will together bring down the premium on gold for the remainder of the season.

U. S. MINT, DENVER, COLORADO.

The Denver *Times*, of July 24, has the following item in regard to the United States Mint in that city:

The value of the bullion deposited in the Mint of the United States in this city for the month ending June 30, 1874, was $103 825 47. Last year it only reached the sum of $66 579 38, an increase of about 55 per cent. For the fiscal year ending June 30, just passed, the value of bullion deposited was $989 773 07, as against $818 408 in the last year, an increase of about 20 per cent. Business at the Mint is increasing very rapidly, and the outlook for the coming year is exceedingly favorable.

THE TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS—AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

Upon the following letter of the Assistant Secretary of State it was stated recently that the bill to relieve savings banks from tax upon their undistributed surplus earnings was not signed by the President, and therefore did not become a law:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July, 2, 1874.

J. H. Douglass Esq., Commissioner Internal Revenue:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Rogers' letter of the 27th ultimo, and of yours of to-day's date, requesting copies of certain acts of Congress therein mentioned. I inclose herewith two copies of the H. R. bill No. 3,574. Upon examination it will appear that H. R. bill No. 1,748 has become a law.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CADWALLADER,
Assistant Secretary.

Since the above was written the Assistant Secretary states that the bill has been found duly signed, and is now enrolled, therefore the banks are exempt from this tax, instead of liable, as stated heretofore, which was based on the letter of the Assistant Secretary of State, above referred to.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupon	116¾	116¾
5-20 1862	112⅝	113⅛
5-20—1864	111⅝	111⅝
" 1865	110¾	110¾
" 1865 new	110⅝	110⅝
" 1867	110⅝	110⅝
" 1868—coupons	112⅛	112⅛
10-40's	112⅝	112⅝
Currency 6's	115⅝	116
7-30 coupons	112¼	112¼
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97½	98¾
Erie	30¾	31¼
L. S.	97	97
C. C. & I. C.		17¾
Mt. Paul	35¾	35¾
Do. Preferred		52
Michigan southern	73¾	74
Do. Central		74
North Western Common	39¾	39¾
Do. Preferred	55	55
Rock Island	97¾	98¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42
Western Union Telegraph	75¾	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	25¼
Union Pacific	26¾	27¼
Toledo & Wabash	29¾	30¾
Harlem	124	124
American Express	63¾	
U. S. Express	73	
Fort Wayne	93	93
Merchants Union Express	19	
Marshall and St. Joseph	26¾	25

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 84 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock in the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penns. Central	42¾	
" scrip	102¾	102¾
Reading	35¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	123¾	
Oil Creek	5¾	6
Lehigh Valley	6.7⅝	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	84	43¾
Central Transportation	43¾	
Empire do.		55

NEW YORK July 9, 1874.

Money was abundant at 2@3; prime mercantile paper 5½@7. Sterling was weak, with sales at the close as low as 486¾ for sixty days, and 489 for sight. The customs receipts were $390,000. Gold opened and closed at 109¾, with sales during the day at 109⅞@110. The carrying rates were 2, 1 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $610,000. The clearings were $82,000,000. Governments advanced slightly, and were firm in tone towards the close. State and railroad bonds were quiet. Stocks were excited and lower in consequence of the dismemberment of the "Erie" clique, which carried up prices so rapidly upon the signature of the currency bill by the President, the "grainger" troubles and a report that a telegraph company in opposition to the Western Union had been formed. The market opened weak and prices declined ¼ to ¾ per cent. Later there was a recovery of ¼ to 1 per cent. on purchases to cover, but about fifteen minutes before the close a violent raid was made against the leading shares, resulting in knocking down prices below the lowest of the day, and at the wind-up matters were in a greatly demoralized condition. Western Union felt the worst force of the blow and tumbled to 70¾. Lake Shore touching 71¾; Northwestern 36½, and Pacific Mail 42. Among the sales to-day were 42,000 shares Western Union, 10,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 New York Central, 10,000 Erie, 48,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Union Pacific, 19,000 Northwest, 13,000 Rock Island, 25,000 St. Paul and 14,000 Wabash.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 116¾; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 111¾; do of '65, 111¾; do of '67, 111¾; do '68, 116¾; 10-40s, 112¾; new 5s, 113¾; currency 6s, 116.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93¾; Tennessee old, 79; do new, 81; Virginia, new, 50; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 19; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 44; Western Union Telegraph Company, 70¾; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 93; Express, 75; American Exoress, 60; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 98¼; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 48; Harlem, 124¾; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 90; Lake Shore, 71¾; Illinois Central, 125¾; Northwestern common, 36¾; do preferred, 53; Rock Island, 96¾; New Jersey Central, 105; St. Paul, 32¾; do preferred, 52; Toledo & Wabash, 33¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 93¾@94; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 70; Burlington & Quincy, 105; Lake Shore, 71¾; Panama, 175½; Illinois Central, 97; Union Pacific, 26¾; Central Pacific, 89; Union, 87¾; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½

LONDON, July 9—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £673,000. The amount withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day was £36,000. Consols 92¼@92⅝; 5-20's of '65, 108⅜; do of '67, 108⅜; 10-40s, 104⅝; new 5's, 104⅜; New York Central, 92; Erie, 28¾@29; do preferred, 47.

PARIS, July 9.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 13,816,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 60f 35c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 9, 1874.

General business continues dull, and there is nothing new in trade circles deserving of special mention. Our merchants do not expect any particular improvement during the next thirty days, as the demand for the leading staples is usually very much restricted at this particular time, but there is a possibility, yes, even a probability that business will open much better as expected. Our exchanges almost without an exception speak hopefully in regard to the future. The Philadelphia *Press* says: In regard to the future the prospects are very encouraging; the crops being promising, money abundant and credit and confidence restored. These are important conditions in gauging the future of trade, and they appear to justify the anticipations of a generally inflating time. There will shall have one of the most prosperous seasons since the close of the war.

BEANS—There is a very fair demand and limited supply, but prices remain as last quoted: ranging at $1.50@$3 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navies.

BUTTER—Some of our commission merchant report an increased demand, but it was at not a higher range of prices; sales reported at 20@22 for prime to to choice, and 25 for an odd package of extra. The receipts are increasing, which may be attributed to the fact that country people are busy harvesting.

CHEESE—Continues to come in freely and we reduce our quotations for Ohio Factory to 12@13. However, there is no accumulation and the market may be said to be entirely bare.

EGGS—There is a continued steady demand, and as the arrivals continue light and the supply is small the recent sharp advance is fully sustained: 21@22c.

FLOUR—The most noticeable feature we have to notice is a decided falling off in the demand, although the supply is ample for present purposes and prices remain as last quoted: Spring wheat flours, $7@7.50. The outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winter wheat, $7@7.50, and white $7.75@8. Rye flour, $6.

GREEN SUGAR AND SMALL FRUITS.—There was a scarcity of green stuff to-day, and prices in consequence were considerably higher, and for some kinds much higher: Cabbage $3@$4 ₰ brl; Beans $@$4.50; Tomatoes and Cucumbers, $3.50@4 ₰ box; Potatoes, $5.50@6 ₰ brl; Gooseberries, $@2 ₰ stand; Huckleberries, $@3 ₰ stand; Blackberries, $1.50@2; Cherries, $; Peaches, first of the season, $5 ₰ box.

GRAIN—There is no abatement in the demand for Sugars, and prices are firm but unchanged. Coffees, according to our latest telegraphic advices, continue very firm with considerable activity, and prices are firm but unchanged. The market practically "cornered," as the bulk of the stock on the seaboard is in the hands of a few speculators, and they are determined to make all they can out of it. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged. Fish are reported easier, and some kinds are a shade lower, and there is a good demand for Cureants, Prunes, etc., etc., has fallen off considerably of late.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13. Granulated 11¾c. Crushed, 12¾; Powdered, 11¾. Standard A, 10¾; New York, 10¾; Philadelphia, 10¾; Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¾. Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9 cents.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23; prime, 25; good, 24. Roasted, 29c for 1 pound packages; loose, 28½c. Old Government Java 30c. Rosa red, 40c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime syrup, 50 cents. 90c prime, 85c; good, 80c; common, 75c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 70c; Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70c; Amber, 55@60. Molasses Syrups, 35 to 50, as to quality.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9½; good, 9¼; common, 8¾@9c. Patna, 9¾c.

GRAIN—Business in grain circles continues quiet, and the market presents but little really new or important: the arrivals are light and stocks are somewhat reduced, yet they are fully equal to the demand. Wheat is quotable at $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.40@1.45 for white. William Culp reports having made the first sale of new crop in this market to-day—two cars of Kentucky white, sold to the city mills, Marshall, Kennedy & Co., at $1.36. Shelled corn is dull, and holders are anxious to realize; it may be fairly quoted at 72@75. The Oat market firmer, and with limited receipts and reduced stocks, prices are higher: we now quote at 62@63 for good mixed to prime white. Ear corn is still quoted at 8@82—not much offering and there does not seem to be much inquiry for it. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged at $1.00@1.05.

HAY—The supply of baled continues light. Hence the advance is fully sustained: fairly quotable at $20@25, as to quality.

HOMINY—$4.50@5 ₰ bbl.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, (live) quotable at 50@60 cts ₰ pair, according to size, and old chickens at 75@.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, with Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 10; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, canvassed, 13¼; Dried Beef—Ex Sugar Cured, canvassed, 17; Shoulders, Extra Sugar Cured, ₰ dz, $7.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾ ₰ lb; Hog sides, 10¾. Short Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾. Mess Pork, ₰ brl, 12@13. Lard—Prime Leaf in tree s, 12¾ ₰ lb; Refined summer use in tierces, 12¾; half bbls, 13¼; buckets 1, 13½ ₰ caddies, 14¼. 5 ₰ cans, 3 lb pails, 15¼; 5 do pails 15; 6 do pails 14¾.

POTATOES—Firm and in good demand, and higher; we now quote at $3.50@$4 per barrel.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 3 cts ₰ lb for good mixed.

TALLOW—Scarce, 6¾@7c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1.10@1.20.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, July 9, 1874.

CATTLE.

Trade continues fairly active, the sales during the twenty four hours ending at noon to-day footing up 1,561 head, making 3,040 head for the week: of these 9 cars were purchased to go to Philadelphia, 48 cars to country dealers and country butchers and 10 cars to local butchers. Prices continue offish, and as compared with last week, there has been a decline of fully 25 per cwt on the best and 35 to 50 on the common and med um grades—prime shipping steers were not very abundant, while the market was over stocked with green, half fatted stock, the drouth in many localities forcing producers to part with this inferior kind of stock sooner than they had counted upon. The attendance of buyers was unusually large, but with prices shrinking in all the leading marks they demanded, and we have already stated, succeeded in obtaining sharp concessions. Prime to extra native shipping steers sold at 6@6¼; medium to good at 5¾@6. Texas and native grassers are being sold at a wide range in prices, from 3 to 5¾, according to quality.

SHEEP.

The arrivals continue meagre, hence, notwithstanding the sharp advance has not curtailed the demand; drovers and buyers are taking all that offer, and that, too, at full prices, although they do not expect to make any money on it, as they say here this week, calculating as they do, that prices are higher in this market, relatively, than in the East, and while we have no doubt but what this is true, they, the buyers, should not complain, as they do not hesitate to bear down hard when there is a big crop in the market, and should certainly be accorded the same privilege. We continue to quote prime to extra at 5@5¾, medium to fair at 4@4¾, and common at 3@3½.

HOGS.

The market for this class continues firm, notwithstanding the thermometer keeps close up to 100, and prices are fully sustained; fair to prime Philadelphia hogs, 6@6¼, and 6@6¼ for same grades of Yorkers. The supply of extra heavy Philadelphia hogs has been very meagre all week.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 9, 1874.

Business in Crude is dull and nominal, although prices have undergone but little change; immediate shipment quotable to day at 85@90 ₰ brl bid and asked. Our Pittsburgh refiners, as a rule, are well stocked, hence they are buying sparingly, and besides, it is claimed that the raw article is higher relatively than the product; furthermore, even if so disposed, they could not buy very largely for want of tankage. There is nothing new from the producing regions; new strikes are still of common occurrence, but new wells do not attract as much attention as in former years, except as their increase or failing off adds to or detracts from the aggregate production. A few years ago the striking of a one or two hundred barrel well created no little excitement, but now they are regarded as a matter of course. Refined continues very dull, and prices are nominally unchanged, quotable at 17@22½, delivered in Philadelphia, equal to 23@27½ on cars here The shipments are not continue liberal.

The Barrel market is as dull as ever, but prices remain about as last quoted; countries, $1.50@1.54; city make, $1.50@1.55.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Irwin & W.	Waring Bros.	408
Vesta	Waring Bros.	300
L Irwin	Waring Bros.	250
Kier & Goodwin	Waring Bros.	200
King & G	J. B. Telford	187
Citizens	J. B. Telford	200
H S A Stewart	J. B. Telf rd	287
John Spear	J. B. Telford	150
Lockhart & F	Warden F & Co	571
Total		2,867

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bushnell	Model O W	456
Bushnell	Sanford O W	596
Stevenson	Eagle O W	243
Stevenson	Liberty O W	465
Stevenson	Peerless O W	999
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	1,705
H McKelvy	Ves. a O W	869
Young	Penn O W	454
Duncan	Vesta O W	239
Total		6,249

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 8 P. M.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—or 0 ft.	Change in the past 24 hours. ft.	in.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	12	3	fl	SW	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	4	7	↑2	W	Fair.
Davenport, Ia.	6	5		NW	Fair.
LaCrosse	8	5		NW	Fair.
Dubuque	9	5		E	Fair.
Keokuk	6	7	↑1	N	Fair.
Leavenworth	8	7	↑1	N	Fair.
Louisville	4		—1	Calm	Cloudy.
Memphis	9	11	—2	SW	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	7			SW	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.	10	11	—3	E	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	3	1	↑1	NE	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	11	9	—3	NW	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	4	2	↑1	W	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	6	6	—1	NW	Clear.
Vicksburg	16	9	—6	E	Fair.
Yankton, D. Ty.	13	1	—2	NE	Fair.

GEORGE H. ROBE, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The river has risen slightly under the influence of the recent local rains, with 18 inches in the channel. Weather continues extremely hot: thermometer 96 in the shade at 4 P. M. There was quite a thunder and rain storm about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, and the indications continue favorable for more.

A letter received yesterday from Captain R. C. Mason, of the E. H. Durfee, reports that she made the round trip from Yankton to Bismarck and return, in ten and a half days, and lost ten hours' time taking on troops. Distance, 1,60 miles.

—The St. Louis "Democrat" of Wednesday says: Wm. Young leaves seven children. His wife died on him assiduously throughout his sickness, and when he was dying said: "I must go with you." She died two hours after him. The sorrow of the children, when their parents were being removed from the house, brought tea s to eves unused to the melting mood. The bodies were taken to Alton for burial, on the steamer Lake Superior yesterday.

—The Belle of Jefferson, a small steamer running on Dare river, left Jefferson for that river on Monday night, with a load of trunk and flour. When three miles below Jefferson City she exploded her boilers and sunk. The boat was of little value and is a total loss. A. A. Hibbard, the master, Alex Stewart, the pilot, and a passenger were injured, and two colored deck hands are missing.

—The New Orleans "Times" of the 5th says: A notable feature connected with the passing events of yesterday was that many fleets at the levee had fires in their cabin stoves, and some captains donned their overcoats again. So cold temperature. But one identical the situation, the Fourth of July, 1874, should hereafter be classed as one of the wonders of the nineteenth century.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati "Commercial" says:—Thomas Jackson, a colored deck hand on the steamer Exchange, fell overboard at Ironton, on Tuesday, and was drowned. Captain Davis, pilot on the Exchange, came home sick. Captain David Williamson went over the river.

—Gray's steamer Ironsides was to have left St. Louis on Wednesday for the Yazoo in 2,000 tons of iron ore in six barges. Unless there is a very early swell the Ironsides will have to lie up at Paducah, or some place thereabouts.

—There was at last accounts 15 feet of water at Omaha, 10 feet at Keokuk, 11 feet at St. Paul and 18 inches on the rapids at Rock Island, with a good stage of water from the Illinois to the Mississippi town and falling.

—Jackson & Musson, of New Orleans, shipped 8,000 sacks salt for St. Louis on the John F. Tolle last Saturday, the largest shipment of salt on one boat since 1860.

—A St. Louis paper says: W. W. Weile, clerk of the Dubuque, is absent in Pennsylvania. His mother was taken on Sunday in Greenfield, Washington Co., the State.

—Freight for the South is reported plentiful at Louisville. There are several flight boats ready to take it if the rates were reasonable.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—Per 11 cr consigned to Hussey & Co: 7 cse lumber; Union P M ll: 100 c do Dunbar & Co: 1 c do Mullin Bro; 100 c bris Central Ref Co: 2 cars lumber Heath & Sh: 5 cse do Kelly & Co: 2 cse do; 1 car 1 beer J Lissey & Co: 5 bxs tobacco E Poertsel & Co; 25 pkgs do; 6 trees hams W Haslage & Co; 10 bxs meat Bob Dilworth Bro: 5 bxs do W W Coughlson; 10 bris oil G E Palmer; 5 boxes soap R Bro Scott; 5 do Robert Garret; 2 pkgs marble Ridge & Watts; 6 bdls wire Fleming & A; 3 cor rags Hamilton; 50 tin cases D C Chambers & Co; 5 rolls paper P H Dunker; 2 bris organs I R Nor ton; 1 car for Joe J W Hess; 12 pkgs oat meal Schehase & H; 10 do Luebbe Bro; 10 bxs cheese Burchard & Co; 3 kegs o ils, Lippincott & Co; 2 cigars J M Scnell; 7 bxs 1 brig ware Gallleger & Co; 1 case cigars J Wilson & Son; 2 cars o ris D Mountain & Co; 2 cse mdse Wilson Bro; 6 do Livey; 6 bris eggs J H Loh & Co; 4 bxs cheese J A Graff; 5 bris apples Wilson Bro; 6 bxs cheese Woolbrod & S.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—100 bril flour sch maker & Co; 1 car rye 1 do e corn R Knox & Son; 100 bags Shaw & Co; 1 car 128 sks seed Beckett & G; 24 b racks J G Lauer & Bro; 4 sks rye J M Peet; 26 bxs soap B C and J H Sawyer; 8 bris eggs R Fox and C Gerwig; 1 bale tobacco Arnold Bro and Co; 3 bbls do 4 bxs do 1 do samples & and W Jenkinson; 90 tres hams R Howard and Co; 14 rolls leather 3 bris tallow J Hamnet and Son; 100 do flour Schoonaker and Co; 1 car s corn J Junston and McF; 2 do staves C A Worcester; 3 do s Hall & Lupton; 1 car rye W Weis and Co; 1 car oats D G Stewart; 400 sks flour T C Jenkins; 2 cars bay M F Herron and Co; 21 bris f clay T Hamilton; 1 car stone Stinger, Mc Kee & Co; 1 car feed J M Peet; 62 sks rags L Sandusky.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—6 bris oil J A Fahnestock; 1 car 1 do Shoemaker & Co; 145 sks flour O Ferson; 1 car do B H Voskamp; 1 do Houck Mc & Co; 18 do 2 brooms M W Hannah; 8 bris do Kay & Co; 47 do flour J A Fahnestock; 100 kegs cheese Arbuckles & Co; 42 bris eggs 25 tubs butter H J McCracken; 12 bris eggs W H Tuff & Co; 4 bxs cheese C Duff & Son; 1 car 1 do Mc C E Vantine; 2 pkgs tobacco A C Craig; 16 do Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 do Rice Liquor N Munhall; 10 do flour F H Schamper; 1 do do D Wahl; 16 do Watt L & Co; 10 do Shomaker & Co; 40 do do owers; 1 car s iron W Springer; 1 do W Weis; 5 do do Jenkins J H Lockhart; 1 do bris spirits J J Speer & Co; 10 Rhodehelm & Co; Allendorf Bro and Co; 1 car 1 do Mc Gar & Co; Stewart; 2 cars lumber J Fatcher; 1 do staves & T Trinel; 1 do oats Johnston & McF; 2 barrels feed A Hammond; 35 pkgs pickles J H Lockhart; 10 bris spirits J J Speer & Co; 10 Rhodehelm & Co; ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—1 car flour D W C Stewart; 8 cars lumber J Fatcher; 1 do staves 1 car lumber Johnston & McF; 3 cars oats H Lenz; 2 cars lime Holmes & Co; 1 do Robinson & W; 30 bris flour S Lindsay Jr & Co; 1 car lumber Johnston & McF; 2 cars lumber Shubard & Co; 2 bois pelts L & R Straus; 7 cars brooms G Meyer; 1 car ice K Hair; 1 do pipe Jas Miller; 2 do oats Thompson & F; 1 do s iron Spang & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R—3 cars ice Chest L & Co; 2 do paper L T Lester; 1 car 1 M Kinney & do s iron W McKinney & Sons; 1 do junk James Sweeney; 1 do wheels G W Gaes; 1 do bark Wm Pierce & Son; 27 do coal C C & I C Co; 1 do do Armstrong D & C; 24 do Shobe C Co; 15 do stone Howard & Son; 3 do Shoenberger B & Co; 3 do Carnegie K & Co.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

PENNA CENTRAL.

Brown & Co	1
Lloyd & B	2 R Wister 1
Total	3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R

J Moorhead	9 Nimick & Co 3
Isabella N & Co	1
Total	13

CLEVELAND AND CUYAHOGA R. R. S.

Isabella Furnace o	18 Lindsay & McCu 6
Logan Furnace o	20 McKnight P & Co 2
Wilson L & Co p	7 Carnegie K & Co 2
Lloyd & Bp	1 D P Nichol p 57
Total	61

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R CROSS.

Lewis O & P	3 Graff B & Co 5
Nimick & Co m	34 Brown & Co m 1
Idomis & Co m	1 J Reamer m 2
Byers McC m	5 Caughey & Hm 2
Graff B & Co m	5
Total	61

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PITTSBURGH.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The market has been very quiet, owing to the celebration of the Fourth of July, but in general business presents a fairer aspect, and the trade in Wool and manufactured products looks more hopeful for the immediate future. Domestic Clips—Price opened in the inter or from 3 to be above the opening rates I at year: the prices are evidently too high to induce manufacturers to take hold freely. California and Texas Wools meet with fair demand at full rates. Stocks of all kinds will generally begin to accumulate. Foreign Clothing Wools—The demand for all classes of fine wool has been moderate throughout the past month, but they are now arriving mo e freely and a larger assortment would have induced more business. The London auction closed on the 15th ult., and with somewhat the very large quantity catalogued (over 281,000 bales) the decline at the opening of 5@ 7½d from the prices ruling in greasy wools was fully recovered, and an additional advance of ½c was established on many of the better grades. Combing descriptions. About 2,000 bales were taken for the States. The next series of sales has been fixed to commence on the 29th of August, and 150,000 bales are expected to be offered. Foreign Carpet Wools—There has been a fair demand for the leading descriptions, generally at full prices—some kinds are a shade lower. Noils, hair, &c—Very little business to report for want of stock. Sheepskins are a shade lower. Western Fleeces are arriving slowly in Ohio. Western specials have been taken on Sunday in Greenfield, Washington Co., the State.

—Freight for the South is reported plentiful at Louisville. There are several flight boats ready to take it if the rates were reasonable.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—How one consigned to Hussey & Co: 7 cse lumber Union P M ll: 100 c do Dunbar & Co: 1 c do Mullin Bro; 100 c bris Central Ref Co: 2 cars lumber Heath & Sh: 5 cse do Kelly & Co: 2 cse do; 1 car 1 beer J Lissey & Co: 5 bxs tobacco E Poertsel & Co; 25 pkgs do; 6 trees hams W Haslage & Co; 10 bxs meat Bob Dilworth Bro: 5 bxs do W W Coughlson; 10 bris oil G E Palmer; 5 boxes soap R Bro Scott; 5 do Robert Garret; 2 pkgs marble Ridge & Watts; 6 bdls wire Fleming & A; 3 cor rags Hamilton; 50 tin cases D C Chambers & Co; 5 rolls paper P H Dunker; 2 bris organs I R Nor ton; 1 car for Joe J W Hess; 12 pkgs oat meal Schehase & H; 10 do Luebbe Bro; 10 bxs cheese Burchard & Co; 3 kegs o ils, Lippincott & Co; 2 cigars J M Scnell; 7 bxs 1 brig ware Gallleger & Co; 1 case cigars J

HOME NEWS.

Severely Injured.

While workmen were employed yesterday in demolishing the First ward school building, Allegheny, a laborer named Barney Churchill was caught under the weight of brick and mortar from a falling chimney, and sustained a fracture of the left knee, one arm and probably of the skull. The injured man was removed to the Twelfth ward hospital. It is thought he cannot recover.

Third Ward School.

The following are the teachers elected for the Third Ward School:

Principal—Mr. H. Gourley.

Teachers—Miss Mattie J. Graham, Miss Mary B. Kingerly, Miss Jennie Hastings, Miss Mattie J. McClure, Miss Minnie Kuhn, Miss Nim P. Hobron, Miss Mary J. McClain, Miss Agatha Sandel, Miss Gretta Pettigord, Miss Ida McClarren.

Teachers not Elected.

The following explains itself: Whereas, some unauthorized person or persons published in yesterdays papers what purported to be the proceedings of the Minersville school board, regarding the election of teachers, we certify that such report is incorrect and that the teachers have not yet been elected. The Board will enter upon an election at an early date. By order of the school board,

J. A. HUNTER, President.

The item was handed in to us and the object of it we learned since, was to create the impression that Mr. Harrison, the principal of the school, had been dropped.

Summer Excursion Routes.

We are in receipt of a neat pocket manual containing 138 pages of routes for Summer Excursionists. The manual or guide book, as it might be called has been very carefully and accurately arranged, and is issued from the office of the General Passenger Agency of the Penna. R. R Co. Between two hundred and three hundred routes are given. Having connections with the great Pennsylvania system of roads, and the price of excursion tickets is given for each. The work is beautifully illustrated with views of well known and remarkable points and places, and latter press descriptions of numerous special attractions will be found. This little manual or guide book should be in the hands of everybody contemplating a summer trip, as thereby the reader will learn of many places with the route and cost of reaching them of which otherwise he may have no knowledge. The resorts here described are not confined at all to the Pennsylvania, but embrace those of several States. We commend the work to the study of all summer travels.

Scharff's Defeat—the Toronto Regatta.

The Springfield regatta resulted in the complete depletion of Pittsburgh purses, and yesterday a number of South Siders telegraphed home for money to pay their expenses back. It is said that Brown will now issue a challenge to Sadler, the champion of England, to row him any kind of a race for any amount. Scharff does not feel discouraged at his defeat, and it is rumored that in a few days he will make public a challenge for a race with any man in this country except Brown.

The regatta at Toronto takes place soon and the Clipper crew of this city will start in a few days to take a hand in it. The crew will consist of Pat. Lougher, stroke; Jake Kerr, No. 2; Terry Neely, No. 3; Al. Hopkins, bow. They will enter the four-oared race, the first prize in which is $300 and the second $150. Lougher will also enter the single scull race, the prize in which are one hundred and fifty dollars. The Columbias are talking, also, of going to Toronto, but have have not decided positively yet. Among the crews the Pittsburghers will have to contend against there are the Hamilton crew, the Banshee four and the new Buffalo crew.

Dealing in Surreptitious Scrap.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named William Lund and an Absalom one John Dortweiller had a hearing at the Mayor's office on a charge of stealing scrap and receiving stolen goods. Peter Connolly the prosecutor, stated that he couldn't leave a piece of iron one night around his shop at Soho unless some of the youngsters made off with it and traded with Dortweiller. This morning he dropped a "chunk" he had been working on, and was away for a moment when lo and behold; he re-gained to find himself once again a victim. A policeman was summoned and the boy Lund arrested coming out of Dortweiller's, where the iron worth a few dollars had been sold for three cents. The parties were held for Court.

The mother of the boy says he was coaxed away from his place in a glass house by the "receiver" who told him he could make more at stealing iron. The mills and shops in the neighborhood of Soho have suffered considerably by young pilferers led on by such men as Dortweiller, and doubtless the owners will be glad to hear that one source of their losses and inconvenience has been permanently removed.

The German Controversy.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The *High Bernian*.—I believe that is, under some circumstances, the correct orthography; say, for instance, when in a condition which is practically unknown to the crusaders—the *High Bernian* squeals, in its issue of this week, at my short paragraph in your paper upon the German controversy. The *High Bernian* will out-post the Post in its hatred of public schools and compel it to be content with a Democratic instead of sort of quarter Democratic and the balance Romanistic, unless it avoids this special object of the only's hatred.

It is extremely silly for Romanists to prate of private schools, when for fifteen hundred years worship was even permitted to be used for that purpose where the Romnish power prevailed. I suppose the *High Bernian* will quote Lord Baltimore and the Maryland colony in reply, but he must learn that Lord Baltimore's colonial charter was issued by a Protestant Government. It is cruel to deprive any trusty and well beloved of the Romanist argument, but the truth of history must be vindicated. Will he answer my queries? QUERIST.

W. C. T. U.

Open Air Meeting.

A Mass Temperance Meeting was appointed for the First Methodist Church, on Fifth avenue, last night, at 8 o'clock, but, on account of the extreme heat, it was held on the Slope in front of the church edifice, a large crowd assembling to witness and take part in the proceedings. After the devotional exercises, which lasted half an hour, had been concluded, speeches were made by Messrs Van Horn, Walker, French, Kay, and ex-Mayor Wm. Little. The crowd continued to increase until near the close of the exercises and considerable interest was manifested.

SENATOR ANDERSON'S SUSPENSION.

He Falls Through Endorsements for Others.

Announcement was publicly made yesterday morning that Senator George H. Anderson had resigned the Presidency of the Shoe and Leather Bank. The explanation of this movement was given in the fact that the Senator had gotten into financial embarrassments—which it is to be hoped he will be able to surmount. The story is told in a nutshell. Mr. Anderson endorsed for others and they failing, took him down. The parties whom he favored were, John H. Shaw & Co., George Nichol and John Macbeth, all of Fayette county and extensively engaged in the leather business. They were supposed to be among the soundest firms in the trade, but the paleface eventually brought them down. The aggregate of the endorsements for them was about $70,000. Mr. Anderson's own liabilities he was abundantly able to pay, but this, which came on him like a thunderbolt, was too much, and he has been compelled to suspend. Of the Fayette county firms, Shawn & Co. have gone into voluntary bankruptcy, while Mr. Nichol's suspension may be only temporary, being a man of large property. He (Nichol) owns a considerable amount of real estate in Connellsville, and has a third-interest in the Port Perry mills.

Mr. Anderson, as yet, has taken no steps toward bankruptcy, and hopes to be able with his creditors that this may be avoided, and that the "shrinkage" which is attendant upon going into the bankruptcy court, may be avoided. If the creditors, who will meet in a few days, can agree upon a basis, it is probable an extension will be granted, and their claims rendered thus more secure of regular and full payment.

Mr. Anderson is the senior partner of the firm of George H. Anderson & Co., and is ranked among our most prudent business men. General sympathy is expressed for him in mercantile circles, and there is a general hope that he may be able yet to weather the storm with out losing all.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds have been filed with Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

John C. West to Henry Boehm, July 1, 1874, undivided one sixth of one acre and forty perches, in Mifflin township, subject to dower of Eliza G. West. Price.....$75

O. H. P. Buckham, guardian, to Henry Boehm, July 1, 1874, interest in the above. Price..$375

Eliza G. West to Henry Boehm, July 1, 1874, one quit claim to the above. Price.....$100

Rev. R. Hopkins to D. H. Gilmore, July 1, 1874, one acre and one hundred and twenty four perches, on Beaver street, Sewickley borough. Price.....$5 325

L. A. Hoffman et ux. to Samuel Graber, June 6, 1874, three lots in Reserve township. Price.....$900

James Cleney to Ann Murray, August 8, 1865, lot in Shaler township. Price.....$250

B. R. Bradford, trustee, to James Cleney, Nov 5, 1865, same lot as above. Price.....$150

James Murray, et ux. to Mary J. Tygard, June 10, 1871, lot in Shaler township. 40x132 Price.....$1,333 34

John C. Brown to William Bowman, September 14, 1872, lot in East Birmingham. 20x120 Price.....$500

Eliza Sproul to Wm. Anderson, June 25, 1874, lot and house on Locke street, Allegheny. 12 ft. five inches x 99. Price.....$1800

Fahnestock, Whitehead Co., to Hook & Co., July 15, 1873, lot on Liberty street, 12th ward, city. Price.....$10,000

Geo. Oser, assignee, to Josiah Coning, July 2, 1874, one half of three lots in Penn township. 300x417. Price.....$225

Sheriff's deed to John Seiferth, et al, May 22, 1872, interest of Adolph Seibert in lot on Cowans plan, Garden street, 321 ward, city, also tract in Dyer, St. Clair township. Price.....$200

Bap'ts Loftur to John McCarthy, July 23, 1869, four lots on Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, city. 80x100. Price.....$2 400

W. B. Hays, jr., to James Scobie, April 15, 1874, lot on Center avenue, Eleventh ward, city, 40x93 Price.....$ 600

A. M. Barr to C. S. Fetterman, July 3, 1874, nine lots on Barr avenue, Twenty-second ward, city, 40x140. Price.....$21 660

H. C. Reineman to Henry Misaer, June, 26, 1874 two lots in Seventh ward, Allegheny, 40x121. Each.....$2 660

A. Mamaux to Wm. Cronneneth, July 2, 1874, tract in Ross township, 6 acres and 24 perches. Price.....$7,000

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

References to the "Fourth" Fire—The Water Works—A Demand for Information — Reports from Committees—Another Struggle With Federal Street —A Batch of Routine Business.

Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

President McBrier called this branch to order at a few minutes past eight o'clock.

The following members were present: Messrs. Ackley, Bopiar, Cochran, Day, Heagy, Hartman, McNeill, Patterson, Phillips, Reineman, Reed, Watson, Wittmer, Voegtly, Zinkand.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Ackley a petition and resolution for water main on Sarah street, in the Second and Tenth wards. Referred. Also an ordinance for the widening of Middle alley to a width of forty feet, from North avenue to Sampson street, accompanied by a petition. Referred.

Mr. Voegtly a remonstrance against sewer on East street. Referred.

Also, a petition from the Pleasant Valley Railway for the privilege to remove their tracks from South Diamond street to Ohio street. Referred.

Mr. Reineman, petition for water main on Overhill street. Referred.

Mr. Phillips, petition for water main on Ohio avenue. Referred.

Mr. Voegtly presented the report of the Finance Committee. They reported the ordinance authorizing the issuing of Water bonds, and an ordinance for issuing $20 000 worth of City Property bonds and a resolution transferring $6,000 to the credit of the Park Commission, and also a resolution authorizing an abatement of the assessment for grading Lowrie street, all of which had been referred to them to be printed. Report received and the ordinances and resolutions passed.

Mr. Voegtly presented the report of the Controller, showing the expenditure of the city during the past month, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1	Salaries	$ 3,468 02
No. 3	Fire Department	3 584 53
No. 4	Printing	1,704 72
No. 5	Streets	6,068 80
No. 6	Wharves and Landing	107 30
No. 7	Surveys	387 09
No. 8	Police	3,793 63
No. 9	Contingent	418 50
No. 11	Water Works	16 997 38
No. 13	Gas	4,444 10
No. 16	City Property	232 66
No. 19	Markets	10 03
Total		$41 156 67

Report approved and the several bills ordered to be paid.

He also submitted the Controller's detailed report of receipts and expenditures for the month of June. Received.

Mr. Ackley presented the report of the Police Committee. They reported that they had expended $22 977 96 up to the first of July and still have a balance of $22,255 68 on hand. Report received.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented the report of the Street Committee. They reported averse to granting petitions for the vacation of Pius street; also, adverse to grading and paving of Downing street, and also adverse to the construction of a sewer on Madison avenue, Liberty street and and Virgin alley. They submitted a resolution permitting Hughes, Dunn & Co.'s cement sewer pipe in the construction of lateral sewers within the city limits. Report received and resolution referred back to the committee to be printed.

The committee also submitted several ordinances which were referred back to the committee to be printed.

They also submitted the report of viewers on opening of Charles street. Referred to Engineers office, to remain there one month.

Also profiles of grades of Woods Run avenue, Charles street and McClure avenue. Approved.

The gentleman then called up the following ordinances, which had been presented to the committee, to Council at the last meeting and had been ordered to be printed.

Ordinance for grading and paving of Pine alley, from Evans alley to P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Passed.

Ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Arch street, from Park Way to South Diamond street. Passed.

O dinance for changing name of Morton alley to Stowe street. Passed.

CHANGING GRADE OF FEDERAL STREET.

Ordinance for changing grade of Federal street, between the suspension bridge and Ohio street.

Mr. McNeill thought that it would be best at present to make no change in the grade above the railroad crossing as if the grade was changed it would injure Caldwell's building very much.

Mr. Ackley thought there was no need of making the change whatever, if the grade of the whole street below Ohio street was not changed.

The question being called on the final passage of the ordinance it resulted in 12 ayes and 3 nays. Messrs. McNeill, Day and McBrier voting in the negative, therefore the ordinance was passed.

O dinance for a lateral sewer on Stockton avenue, from Federal street to a point 45 feet east of East Diamond street.

Mr. McNeill presented the report of the Water Committee. They reported that they had expended $49,380.14 up to the 1st of July, and they still had a balance of $74 052 43 on hand. They reported the recent accident to the new water works and the fact that experts had been appointed to ascertain the cause of the accident, and also whether the engine would prove a success or not. They also reported the purchase of a temporary pump to assist the old engine in furnishing the supply of water. Report received.

The gentleman called up the resolution authorizing the laying of water mains on Windsor street, Veto street, Knox street, Lane alley, Howard street, Elm street, Clark street, and Belmont street. Adopted.

Mr. Reineman presented the report of the Survey Committee. The committee submitted several ordinances, which were referred back to be printed.

Also, plan of Beech street. Approved.

Mr. Voegtly presented the report of the Auditing Committee with the statement of the condition of the account of various city officers and delinquent tax collectors, published in yesterday's GAZETTE. Report received.

Mr. Cochran presented the report of the Committee on Parks. They reported adverse to appropriating $1,000 for music in the parks. Report received.

The same gentleman called up the ordinance authorizing the notification and confirmation of the act of Assembly relative to the Seminary purchase. Passed.

Mr. Ackley, an ordinance for the opening of Pump alley. Referred.

Also, an ordinance for grading and paving of Kirkpatrick avenue. Referred.

Mr. Day, a resolution directing the City Engineer to prepare a plan for the widening of East street. Referred.

The business from Common Council of last meeting was taken up, and all actions of that body concurred in.

Mr. Hartman presented an ordinance for opening Preble avenue. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. M. LONG.....President.
ROBT. DILWORTH.....Clerk.

This branch, owing to renovation and repairs in progress in the regular hall, was compelled to transfer its oratory and dignity to the Library, and as the members made their appearance the attendants in that headquarters for literature fell back before them and gave up peaceable possession of the room.

The Council was called to order about a quarter past eight o'clock, the members having generally dropped around, and finally settled themselves as comfortably as the circumstances would permit.

There were present Messrs. Agnew, Brown, Burton, Cochran, Drexler, Eberhardt, Gschwend, Gulden, Hamilton, Heidl, Hill, Johnston, Kredel, Kricker, Lockhart, Lautner, Price, Peters, Roberts, Sholes, Stedeford, Strouse, Stone, Seiling, Wettach, Walter, Wittmer, Wilson and President Long.

The reading of the minutes, on motion of Mr. Lockhart was dispensed with.

THE "FOURTH" FIRE.

Mr. Sholes presented a communication from Mayor Fleming calling attention to the fire on the Fourth, and requesting Council to pass such ordinances forbidding the firing of fireworks in the city, an additional clause to prevent the sale of them. Received and filed.

Also, a petition from Mrs. Nancy Hughes, whose property on Middle alley had been destroyed in the Fourth fire, asking for exoneration of payment of water tax on the houses. Referred.

Mr. Johnston, an ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of Beaver avenue, in Fifth Western avenue to high water line, Ohio river. Referred.

Mr. Price, for A. B. Smith, a petition for permission to erect a frame shed on Webster street. Referred.

Also petition from Pleasant Vally Railroad Company for right to remove their tracks on Gay alley and lay them on Ohio street, one track on either side of the Troy Hill road tracks. Referred.

Mr. Johnson, a remonstrances against construction of main and lateral sewers on Manhatta street. Received.

Mr. Golden, remonstrance against opening of Beach street, Tenth ward.

Also, petition for opening and extension of Sarah street, Tenth ward. Referred.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hastings, from the Committee on Fire Engines, reported that the balance on hand was $27,163

The committee reported that they had examined a self-propelling engine, and found it would not work on the steep grades in some parts of the city. They had accordingly contracted for a new engine similar to the Good Will.

They also reported that they had used an engine to pump water from the river into the mains, and asked that action to be approved.

Report received and action approved.

Mr. Strouss, from the Committee on Printing, reported a balance of appropriation on hand of $2,277.42. They had received proposals and had awarded the contract Messrs. Ogden & Vance.

Report received and action approved.

Mr. Brown from the Gas Committee reported a balance on hand of $8,544 50.

The Committee offered a resolution for the erection of gas lamps at certain points which was passed.

DIVISION OF WARDS.

Mr. Lautner from the Committee on Division of Wards, reported adversely to a division of the Third ward into two wards as the citizens could petition the Court and have the change made whenever they desired. The Committee, however, offered a resolution directing the City Engineer to prepare a plan for dividing all the wards into convenient election precincts.

The report was received and the resolution passed.

REVENUES.

Mr. Stedeford from the Market Committee, reported a balance of $839.91. The receipts for the month were—

Clerk of Markets	$1,384 07
Second ward Scales	335 06
Diamond Scales	207 18
	$1,926 31

Received and filed.

Mr. Cochran from the Committee on City Property, reported a balance on hand of $25,247 93

Received and filed.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. Seeling from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, reported an ordinance to prevent the erection of wooden buildings and appendages within the city limits.

Mr. Golden moved as an amendment that the Tenth and Seventh wards be excepted from the Rev sions of the ordinance.

Mr. Eberhardt moved to omit the Seventh and Eighth ward.

Neither amendment was seconded and they were withdrawn. The ordinance was then put on its final passage and passed.

Also, an ordinance fixing a fee of $15 for any ordinance for the erection of a wooden building—the same to be collected to pay the expenses of printing the same. The ordinance was put on its final passage and was passed by a vote of 19 to 7.

Also, ordinance granting Messrs. Dyer & Ingham privilege to erect frame ice house corner of Bolkan and South Canal street. Passed finally.

Also, ordinance granting Mrs. Margaret Boitner right to erect a frame stable on Chartiers street, Sixth ward. Passed finally.

Ordinance granting John Knodesser right to erect a frame stable on Lake alley, Sixth ward. Passed finally.

Mr. Price, from the Committee on Health, reported a balance on hand of $219.53. Received and filed.

Mr. Stone, from the Committee on Wharves and Landings, reported a balance of $6,484 53. Received and filed.

THE WATER WORKS.

Mr. Golden the following:

Resolved, That the Water Committee be and is hereby authorized and instructed to proceed immediately and appoint three practical engineers of the highest ability, as experts, whose duty it shall be to examine into the principles, construction and ability of the engine or engines connected with the Water Works of said city of Allegheny, and at their earliest convenience make a report of all facts and probabilities coming under their observation to the Council for their future action.

Mr. Hastings—I's too late.

Mr. Price—I am informed that the committee already has experts at work. I would move to refer the resolution to the Water Committee.

Mr. Golden wanted the resolution to go to the Water Committee with force and with authority. He thought the people wanted some information in reference to this matter, and the source it was given the better.

Mr. Cochran favored the idea of immediate action. The people were growing everywhere in the city, and they ought to know something about the Water Works.

Mr. Johnston thought the Water Committee was all right, but he had doubts as to whether there was not something wrong with the machine.

The President stated that the sub committee appointed by the Water Committee were not experts in machinery but were merely authorized to examine the machine and report as to the necessity of repairs. They were not to pass upon the merits of the machine.

Mr. Roberts, thought it was hardly necessary to saddle an additional expense upon the city for the employment of experts. They had their engines, and the Water Committee could make such examinations as were necessary. The engine had never been fully tried and he did not see how experts could make a decision without having the engine in operation. It thought they ought to await the action of the Committee.

Mr. Golden, sad they ought to know at once how the case stood. They ought not to wait until a second fire swept away the property of citizens and was perhaps attended with loss of life. They ought to know if the engine was worthless and then they could make arrangements to get another, or if it was a good one, how to get the best operation.

The Chair stated that the Water Committee had the matter in hand, and some engineers were opposed to the engine, and some favorable. He could give the names. The committee, however, had it endorsed by some practical engineers who had made a thorough examination, and were now considering the best method for repairing and putting it into operation.

After some further discussion the resolution was referred to the Water Committee.

LOWERING GAS RATES.

Mr. Walters offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to confer with the Allegheny Gas Company to endeavor to secure a reduction in the rates for gas, and in case the reduction could not be secured, to confer with the Consolidated Gas Company in regard to laying mains. Passed, and Messrs. Walter, Eberhardt and Brown appointed for C. C.

Mr. Price, a resolution for the purchas of a fire engine to be located on Sandusky street Fourth ward. Referred.

Also, resolution to fully equip and man the Hook and Ladder Company now organized. Referred.

Also, resolution for gas lamp on Asylum alley Referred.

Also, for fire plug on Benton alley. Referred.

Mr. Klicker, a resolution for water main on River avenue. Referred.

Mr. Brown, resolution for stone crossing on Federal street, from the weigh scales. Referred.

Mr. Eberhardt, a resolution requesting the Governor to sign the House bill, No. 211, with reference to assessments for damages for grading and paving of streets. Passed.

Mr. Sholes, resolution instructing the Water Committee to extend the water pipe on North avenue, from its present terminus to another pipe. Referred.

Mr. Lockhart, a resolution for erection of a fire alarm bell on the new engine house on Sandusky street. Referred.

CLEARING THE DESK.

Old business acted upon in Select Council at last meeting was then taken up and concurrences had in all business except as otherwise noted.

Ordinance for construction of lateral sewer on West alley. S. C. passed, C. C. voted down.

Ordinance for construction of a sewer on Fayette street. S. C. passed, C. C. voted down.

Ordinance for sewer on Manhattan street. S. C. passed. C. C voted down.

Mr. Brown, an ordinance repealing a part of the ordinance referring to making opening in pavements for sewer constructions. The ordinance repealed that portion which levied a sum of three dollars and put the entire cost of repairing upon the property owners. Referred.

Adjourned.

Until the 15th

I will sell the balance of my stock. I am going to build and have not room for my stock. I have resolved to sell the balance of my entire stock at the following low rates:

Summer suits, costing $20, I will sell at $10. Business suits, costing $25. I will sell at $12. Dress suits, costing $30. I will sell at $15. All wool pants, costing $10, I will sell at $5. Black doeskin pants, costing $12, I will sell at $6 50.

Working pants, costing $5, I will sell at $2.50. Jean pants, costing $2 50, I will sell at $1 25. White vests, costing $5, I will sell at $2 50. White vests, costing $4, I will sell at $1.50. Silk Alpaca coats, costing $5, I will sell at $2 50.

Striped coats, costing $3, I will sell at $1.50. Boys' suits, costing $5, I will sell at $3. Boys' suits, costing $12 I will sell at $6. Youths' suits, costing $15, I will sell at $7.50. Remember this entire stock must be sold without reserve. Suits made to order at $30, costing $60. Suits costing $50, I make to order for $25, at big 13 Sixth street, T. Tobias, established 1862.

Are You Insured!

OFFICE OF BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO., ALLEGHENY, PA., July 8, 1874.

The office of the Ben Franklin Insurance Company, of Allegheny, will be open in the evening from 7½ to 9 o'clock from this date until after the 20th instant, in order to accommodate persons desiring to insure their property, who have not time to attend to the same during regular office hours. Don't neglect to *embrace* this *opportunity to insure*.

Yours, respectfully,
GEO. D. RIDDLE,
3 Secretary.

Real Estate.

The Basis of all Security.

Procure a Valuable Building Lot near Franks-town, Twenty-third ward.

TO-MORROW.

Free train leaves foot of Grant street, at 9:30 A. M.

Free Lunch.

A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch"

saves the house-keeper trouble and money, and gives a satisfaction that no other Starch does.

THE BEST STARCH.—CHICAGO, March 15, 1871.—I am using Duryeas' Starch in my laundry, and I find it superior to all others that have come within my notice. It is the whitest, gives a clearer finish, and takes less starch for the same quantity of work than any I have ever used. I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Duryeas' Starch to all starch consumers.

H. WILSON,
Proprietor Wilson's Laundry,
299 State street.

Rosenbaum & Co.'s

Grand Clearance sale of hats, bonnets, trimmings, &c., is now going on at 78 and 80 Market street.

Positive Sale.

Without reserve.

TO MORROW,

At the Great Sale, near Frankstown Twenty-third ward.

Free train leaves foot of Grant street, at 9:30 A. M.

Free Lunch.

A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Laces and Trimmings

are being sacrificed at Rosenbaum & Co.'s Clearance Sale, 78 and 80 Market street.

Colored Shoes a Specialty.

There can be found all grades and styles of colored shoes for ladies' and Misses' at bottom prices at R. Taggart's, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny city. You can have them at your own figures, as they must be sold before the season closes. So, go now and get good shoes and good bargains.

Who is the Fortunate Man?

It is impossible to say positively until after the 31st of July, 1874, who will draw the capital prize in the Fifth Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky. But if we were to hazard a guess upon the subject, it would be that some one of from fair to middling luck, who buys a ticket in due time, will draw it. we know, at least, that all the best financial intellects of the country entertain this opinion.

All Should Attend

To-morrow the sale of 125 Valuable Building Lots,

To be sold to the Highest Bidder, Near Frankstown, Twenty third ward, Pittsburgh.

Free train leaves foot of Grant street, 9:30 A. M.

OUR WATER DEPARTMENT.

The Condition of the Old Water Works—Both Engines Running to Their Fullest Capacity—A Remedy to be Applied—Water on the South Side—Wages of the Laboring Men not Reduced—Water Pipes Over the Allegheny River—Permanent Chairman Not Chosen—Resolution Relating to the Clerk.

A meeting of the Water Committee was held last night in Municipal Hall. On motion of Marker Rush, Esq., Mr. S. P. Fulton was called to the chair. The following members were present at the roll call. Messrs. Anderson, Aull, Brown W. C., Fulton, Hunter, Harrison, Brown R. B., Mitchell, Meyran, Mears, Morrison, Milligan, Perchment, Rush, Rayburn, Scully, Thompson, Watson and Wood.

The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Committee on Foundations, but on motion of Mr. Aull,

BUSINESS FROM COUNCIL

was taken up first, and the chairman read a communication from E. S. Morrow, Clerk of Select Council, stating that Messrs R. B. Brown, Joan H. McMasters and William Anderson had been appointed on the committee to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Geo. B. Chalmers, J. R. Jones and P. H. Laufman. The communication was received and filed.

A remonstrance from Jno. H. Sawyer, Sr., against the opening of Butler street extension, was read and referred to the Survey Committee.

A resolution instructing the Water Committee to lay a main on Carson street and Brownsville avenue, South Side, was temporarily laid over.

A petition for a water main on Webster street from Washington to Fountain street was indefinitely postponed. An ordinance authorizing the Water Committee to enter into a contract with the Monongahela Water Works to furnish the South Side with its necessary quantity of Water was postponed. A resolution for water pipe on Dawson street was laid on the table. A petition for water pipe on Meyran avenue was referred to Superintendent Atkinson to examine and report, also a petition for water pipe on Watson avenue. Mr. Morrison called up the petition for water pipe on Stanton avenue, but said the pipes were already made and they might as well be laid as it would not cost over $6 000. The matter was referred to a committee of three, numbering Messrs. Watson, Rayburn and Morrison.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The following communication from Superintendent Atkinson, was read by the Chairman:

To the Water Committee:

GENTLEMEN: On Sunday, the 28th ult. the new fifteen-inch main on Fifth avenue was connected with the twelve inch main running down Dinwiddie street, thereby getting a direct communication with the Bedford avenue street reservoir. At four o'clock of the same day the water was let on, as before stated, until evening. During Sunday, the 28th, from the time the water was let on, the force-main, until evening, had fallen in the basin some thirteen inches. We were then running, but one engine (the Lowry). In consequence of this increased demand we found that, in order to keep up a full supply, we would have to run both engines. Accordingly, that same evening both of the engines were started and kept running during the night. By morning we found that the depth of water in the basin had increased but slightly, for as much as was made by one engine alone, before this fifteen inch main was connected with the basins, since which time both engines have been

RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.

At an increased speed, by this means we have been able, so far, to keep up the supply. We lose from twenty to twenty-four inches during the day time, and gain about the same during the night. In view of this fact, I came to the conclusion to lay before you a full statement of the matter, which I did at your last meeting, on Tuesday, the 24 inst., as stated above. Since using this fifteen inch main it takes both engines working up to their full capacity to keep up the supply needed, and in the event of any accident occurring to either of the pumps or any part of the machinery we would be unable to supply the amount of water required, as I have of the engines alone have capacity for but 6,000 000 gallons. To this increased amount of water taken from the lower basin by the upper works, we are compelled to start an additional pump at the lower works. At the meeting above alluded to, a resolution was passed by your body, empowering me to inquire as to the cost of

A NEW PUMPING ENGINE

of such a size as would be required. Also to estimate as to the cost of pipes, &c., necessary for making connections to the same. In accordance with said resolution I have the honor of submitting the following estimate.

One pump thirteen inch diameter and five feet stroke making eighteen revolutions per minute would deliver 1,787,443 gallons each 24 hours. Said pump could be furnished at cost not to exceed $5,000. Three hundred feet of 12 inch pipe for pumping line would not cost over $1,210. Lead joints for same $88. One check valve, cost not to exceed $125. Lumber, foundations and fitter $400 Total cost will not, I think, exceed $6,763 On examination I find that I cannot make the connections in the pit to the pumping main consequently will have to go out side of coupon wall, and lay pipe in the street thereby increasing the cost about $1,000. To make the connection in the pit it would be absolutely necessary to stop all the engines for about 12 hours, owing to the complicated arrangement of the pipe, and in view of the fact that the engines can barely keep up the supply by running all the time. Such a delay would drain the reservoirs dry. By making the connections in the street, as proposed it would not be necessary to stop over five hours. For your information I will give you the amount of water used now per day compared with the same time last year.

1874.	
Lowry engine per day	2,095,884 80 100
Old engine per day	1,133,798 40 100
	4,229,683 20-100
1873.	
Daily consumption	2 867,186
Increase for 1874	1,362 487

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES M ATKINSON,
Superintendent of Water Works.

THE WORK ORDERED.

The communication was talked over for some time, and considerable difference of opinion was displayed as to what action should be taken in the matter. Mr. Scully called attention to the statement in the letter as to what the result would be should any of the machinery break. He instanced the great fire in Allegheny and the destruction that followed from the scarcity of water, and urged it as a solemn duty to take every precaution against a similar disaster in this city.

The Superintendent was finally instructed to advertise for proposals for a new pumping engine, and for doing the other necessary work referred to, give the contract to the lowest and best bidder and submit a report.

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES

Mr. W. G. Brown, from the Committee on foundations, submitted the following report relative to the matter of the reduction of the wages of the men employed at work on the pumping house foundations:

To The Water Committee:

The stone cutters having received four dollars per day, we would recommend that they receive $3.75 per day, and those receiving less than four do lars per day to be reduced in the same ratio. In regard to the laborers your sub-committee would recommend that their wages be fixed at $1.75 per day. We also recommend to dispense with the services of Messrs. Cain & Co.

A lengthy communication from the laborers employed at the foundations protesting strenuously against the reduction of their wages was read, received and filed.

A long discussion followed on the report of the sub-Committee, a number of the members opposing the reduction of wages on the ground that the foundations would soon be finished and the reduction would only result in a strike and delay the work. However the report was finally adopted.

Mr. Aull favored the reduction of wages not only among the laborers but among the officers and he moved that the salaries of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers be reduced to $3,000 per annum. They are now getting $4,000. No action was taken on this motion.

A CLERK'S GRIEVANCE.

A communication was read from Mr. W. W. Vandervort which stated that on the 23d inst. last, he was employed by Mr. Jno. T. Duff, the Secretary of the Water Extension Committee, and was engaged for five weeks in posting books, saving notices, &c., alleging now that he did nearly all the work. His name was entered on the pay roll by Mr. Duff, and it was signed by the Committee, but afterwards objected to. He claims $75 as the sum due him for five weeks services at $15 per week.

Mr. Milligan offered a resolution that the action of Mr. Duff in placing the name of Mr. Vandervort on the pay-roll is highly censurable, and that he be requested to pay the amount due Mr. Vandervort or hand in his resignation.

By way of explanation, Mr. Duff said that on coming into the office he dispensed with the services of two assistants, but the work accumulating on his hands, there being a great many notices to serve, and sub-committee meetings to attend, he, at the suggestion of a number of the members of the Committee, secured the services of Mr. Vandervort, as an assistant.

Mr. Watson opposed the resolution of Mr. Milligan and said that he was one of the number who authorized Mr. Duff to employ Mr. Vandervort, and if the Secretary was required to pay the amount he would see that half of it came out of his own pocket.

The resolution of Mr. Milligan being pressed to a vote it was laid on the table and the name of Mr. Vandervort was ordered to be entered on the next pay roll for the sum due him.

Mr. Wood said the Committee deserved to be rapped over its own knuckles if the members signed the pay roll and it was incorrect in bearing the name of Mr. Vandervort.

SOUTH SIDE WATER WORKS.

Mr. Wood, from the sub-committee on the purchase of the Monongahela water works, stated that the ordinance introduced by him in Common Council and referred to this committee (noted above) comprised the proposition of the company mentioned. He said that the people on the South Side are satisfied with the rates now charged by the water company.

Mr. Hunter was of the opinion that the South Side cannot be furnished with water from the city inside of three years. The only question is whether the city has the right to enter into a contract with the Monongahela Water Company.

Mr. R. B. Brown thought those who are already supplied with water by the South Side works will object to paying water rents and the interest on water bonds. If this committee can succeed in getting the Monongahela Company to so reduce its rates as to meet the interest on water bonds, Mr. Brown thought every one on the South Side would be satisfied.

Mr. Morrison offered the following which was adopted.

Resolved, That the matter of South Side water supply be referred back to the sub-committee, in connection with the City Solicitor, to ascertain whether the city cannot enter into the unoccupied streets on the South Side wards and lay pipe to be supplied with water from the city works, and also that if an ordinance be offered that it be prepared by the City Solicitor.

WATER PIPES ACROSS THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.

Mr. Harrison offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, to act in conjunction with a like committee from the Councils of Allegheny City, to inquire into the propriety of laying three lines of water pipes across the bridges between this city and Allegheny and connecting with the reservoirs of the two cities. Said lines of pipe to be used only in case of fire in either city.

The resolution was adopted and the chair appointed as the Committee Messrs. Harrison, R. B. Brown and Thompson.

CHAIRMAN ELECTED.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the Committee went into an election of permanent Chairman. Mr. W. B. Hunter was nominated but he declined. Mr. E. S Mitchell was then nominated and elected by acclamation.

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Mitchell stated that he had learned, since the action taken above in regard to the reduction of wages, that Mr. Lowrey had talked with the men, who were in the building during the meeting, and that they had expressed their determination to strike and not work at the reduced rates. He moved, therefore, that the men be allowed to quit work so that they can come to the city on the train that leaves the foundations at 5 20 P. M. He thought the strike might be averted in that way as the men now quit work at six o'clock and have to wait until nearly seven o'clock before the train on the way to the city passes the foundations.

Mr. Aull said he was opposed to permitting the laborers to dictate to the committee what course it should pursue.

A vehement discussion followed in regard to the matter, and finally, on motion, the reduction of wages was reconsidered, and the stone-masons, quarrymen and laborers will receive the same pay they have been getting heretofore.

Mr. Aull again moved that the wages of the civil and mechanical engineer be reduced to $3,000, but it was not seconded, and the committee adjourned.

BURGLAR CAGED.

One of the Alleged East End Raiders Captured.

The robberies of residences in the East Liberty valley, more notable a year since and occasionally within the past few months or so, are known to the people of that part of the city and it is presumed not all entirely beyond the knowledge of newspaper readers generally. The announcement of the arrest of one will therefore be received with satisfaction as it may lead to greater results before the night prowlers take courage and resume their labor. On Monday morning before day light the house of Squire Shady Side occupied by David Fee was entered,